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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS

Demand Probably Exceeds Supply at Least Two to One.

BIDS TO BE OPENED AT NOON TO-DAY

A Syndicate Offers to Take the Entire Fifty Millions — Another Asks for Twenty Millions.

When bids for the new Government bonds shall be opened at the Treasury Department to-day, Secretary Carlisle will find a bid for the entire issue of $50,000,000 from the United States Trust Company, of which John A. Stewart is President, and its associates; for a bid for $20,00,000 of the bonds or more from a group of banks known as the "Chase Bank Syndicate"; bids from foreign banking houses averaging upward of $1,000,000, and miscellaneous bids from city banks and bankers, savings banks, corporations, trustees, agents, and investors on their own account.

If the issue is not subscribed twice over, calculations in the financial district yesterday, when the bids had been mailed to Washington, were entirely amiss.

Advices from Boston were that $10,000,000 in bonds would be wanted in New-England, for more than half of which new gold would be paid. Philadelphia estimates were that bids for $5,000,000 would be sent from that city. Pittsburg will bid for from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Canada and the West were reported to be in the field for several millions, the Bank of Montreal alone wishing $2,000,000 of the bonds. Some of the totals figured on assured subscriptions and on dispatches ran into amounts much in excess of $100,000,000. Predictions were heard that subscriptions would not fall short of $150,000,000.

There is no doubt that the loan will be floated on a basis lower than 3 per cent. The largest bids named a premium that will net investors less than 3 per cent. Small bidders cannot hope to get bonds except at a still higher premium. No 5 per cent. bonds have been sold in open market at less than 118. At that price $5,000 coupon 5s were sold yesterday. The buyer obtained a 2¾ per cent. investment. Bids for the bonds were freely made at 117½, which is a basis of about 2 13-16 per cent., but no bonds could be bought at that price. The fives in the market and those about to be issued are alike, each bearing interest from Nov. 1 and maturing at the same time.

Figuring on premiums has been very close in the last few days. When the loan was proposed, bankers supposed that it would be placed at 3 per cent. Manifestations of wide interest in the issue and of eagerness to subscribe for it changed this expectation. Experts then began working at the interest accounts to learn how much should be added to the 3 per cent. premium, or how much might be whittled from the market price for fives to make bids reasonably certain of acceptance.

The 3 per cent. premium, calculated to Nov. 24, is 116.0081; the 2 15-16 per cent. premium is 116.559, the 2⅞ per cent. premium is 117.11025, the 2 13-16 per cent. premium is 117.661, and the 2¾ per cent. premium is 118.2125. Nearly all the bids sent yesterday were from the 2 15-16 to the 2¾ per cent. rate. Shavings by sixteenths were thought likely to determine the disposition of the bonds.

If the bonds were to be allotted on the basis of 2 15-16 per cent., the Government would net $58,279,500, and the Treasury gold reserve would become more than $115,000,000, since it now stands at more than $57,000,000. General opinion among subscribers is that, in view of the great number of subscriptions from general investors, the loan will be placed on a basis not far from 2.9 per cent.

The magnitude of the subscription list insures abundance of fresh gold for the Treasury. The group of subscribers represented by Mr. Stewart, in bidding for the entire issue, relied upon its own resources for gold, without touching the Treasury reserve. Banks in the Chase group can pay for all the bonds allotted to them with gold in their vaults. They have not taken one dollar from the Treasury. New gold has been pledged in large amounts by subscribers out of the city, who arranged that their bids should go forward from here. The purpose of this arrangement, ordinarily, was that such subscriptions might be enlarged by gold contributions from the vaults of city banks.

No concern is felt lest the loan may not draw all the fresh gold needed by the Treasury. Every dollar paid for the bonds might be in fresh gold, if desired, no matter how high the premium bid by those who obtained gold by reducing by $5,000,000 the Treasury reserve. The worst that can be assumed in regard to those withdrawals is that they were intended for the first payment of 20 per cent. on the bonds. If that was the fact, the Government might be subjected to a maximum draft of $20,000,000 more to complete the payments. That would still leave the replenished reserve close to $100,000,000, for gold is slowly flowing into the Treasury from revenues and bullion sources.

Since the official proposal reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to reject any and all bids, danger of further withdrawals for instalment payments may be absolutely prevented by rejecting the bids of those who made exchanges. Opinion down town still holds that the withdrawals, having been made by those who could not get gold in any other way, were intended to cover full payments for bonds, and that further drafts will not be troublesome.

When the issue was proposed and before the majority of the banks had signified a hearty desire to assist in buying bonds, the question of sources of gold supply was often raised. The New-York Times announced prior to the official call that the issue had been virtually underwritten. Gold from some of the city banks was then assured, but other sources had been engaged as well. The men who promised to stand behind any possible deficiency knew where they could find all the gold required. They had the entire world to draw upon, if necessary, and would have been perfectly safe in their assurances if the loan had not proved popular.

Arrangements for gold, if it were needed, covered every part of this country, from Boston to San Francisco. Official reports of the Director of the Mint give the amount of gold in the country at $600,000,000. Although the net exports of gold in 1894 have been $66,000,000, gold production has been $30,000,000, reducing the net loss by that amount. It is not easy to trace the gold reported by the Director of the Mint, but financiers recall that available gold was much less plentiful than now from 1861 to 1878, and in that period gold worth $800,000,000 was sent abroad. Remembering these things, the task of gathering at home gold enough to buy an issue of Government bonds for $50,000,000 did not seem Herculean. It was, in fact, accomplished with surprising ease.

If the United States had not been responsive to gold demands, Europe was within reach. The new loan excited much interest abroad. It could have been placed there without disturbing any domestic holdings beyond the first payment of 20 per cent. Appeal to Europe was discouraged from the outset. Financiers were unanimous that Americans ought to own the debt of their Government. Foreigners who get the bonds now will pay a high premium for them. They seem eager for them at any price within reason.

Changes soon appeared in the situation as it was in the beginning. Bank customers who had been carrying idle deposits asked for gold with which to make subscriptions. This movement was so extensive that every gold carrier had requests for accommodation. The banks themselves, with their immense surplus, unable to make loans averaging above 2 per cent., figured on purchases.

Disregarding everything except considerations of gain, banking men saw in the loan a certainty of income and a prospect of improvement in the money market. By reducing the volume of unemployed money in bond purchases, they saw that the supply of money for their operations would be brought nearer to the demand, by the amount of the bond reduction, and that rates would increase by natural law. They felt that special impulse must be given the improvement if the success of the loan gave strong momentum to reviving business.

Accordingly, the vaults of the gold-holding banks were opened early this week to their customers. Banks with only moderate specie possessions gladly followed this example. Combinations of banks were made for gold deliveries to applicants. Every one wishing to bid for the new bonds learned that assistance would be freely given.

Drafts on the Sub-Treasury suddenly stopped, while the requests there for official circulars and blank forms for bids increased. These requests exhausted four lots of bond literature which had been sent on from Washington. The last of the printed sets was taken soon after the Sub-Treasury opened for business yesterday, and a typewriter was set at work to make copies of blanks. The copies in turn were taken all day as rapidly as they could be made, and applicants who wished for more than one copy—many of them called for half a dozen—were asked to use their own typewriters with the sample given.

One rich investor furnished an illustration of the ease with which gold could be had. He went in the morning to one of the banks at which he deposits, and said he wished $2,000,000 in gold. The bank had been free with customers, and it was not certain that so much could be spared from the vaults. The gold was promised to the depositor if it could be obtained, as seemed likely. By noon, when the bank sent him word that it had the gold ready for him, he replied that he had already obtained it elsewhere.

Gold drafts on some of the banks ran into very large figures. A bank standing not lower than third among the large holders surrendered so much gold yesterday to customers that it had to abandon a bond subscription of its own which it had planned. The eagerness of the banks for the loan, by direct subscription or otherwise, reached yesterday a bullish condition altogether unexpected and without precedent. They had all caught the popular infection.

It has been most gratifying to those who were recognized as the leaders in the subscription movement that great success has come without solicitation. In February, Mr. Stewart used entreaty and the force of personal persuasion to induce subscriptions to the loan then made. Nothing of the kind has happened this time. His original associates joined him cheerfully. Others volunteered their co-operation. For a week, his suavity has been taxed to turn away applicants for whom he had no room, without giving them offense.

The stock market hardened yesterday with the definite news of oversubscriptions for the bonds, and foreign exchange declined half a point, with a strong tendency toward still lower rates. It was generally felt that gold might cross the ocean westward on favorable terms, in payment for foreign subscriptions for the bonds.

In view of the pleasing result in connection with this loan, the financial district was disposed to regard a tender by the Government yesterday of $46,500 District of Columbia bonds as a consolation for bidders who might fail in the allotment of 5 per cents. The District of Columbia bonds bear 3.65 per cent. interest from Aug. 1, and will be awarded to the highest bidder Tuesday.

There was a withdrawal of $200,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the Southern National Bank. The bank has only $179,800 in specie, including silver. It drew the gold for customers. In the general rejoicing over the great success of the loan the draft excited as little attention as did the withdrawal of a few thousands additional to meet a trade balance in the West Indies.

GOOD FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Treasury Officials Much Pleased with the Outlook for the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches received to-day at the Treasury stated that $328,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the New-York Sub-Treasury. Of this amount the Southern National Bank took $200,000 and E. L. Smith $50,000. The remainder was withdrawn for export, Kessler & Co. taking $48,000, Lyon & Co. $20,000, and Eggers & Heinlein $10,000. The gold reserve at the close of business today exceeded $57,000,000. There has been received since yesterday $254,000 in gold in the ordinary course of business.

There no longer is doubt in the minds of prominent Treasury officials that the new loan will be a success, and that the bids will far exceed the limit of the issue.

Although Secretary Carlisle will open the bids to-morrow, it is not likely that his allotment will be announced before Monday or Tuesday, although he may conclude to make public the names of the bidders and the amounts of their offers sooner than that.

Medals for Brave Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The War Department to-day awarded a medal of honor to Capt. A. J. Knowles, Company D, First Maine Heavy Artillery, for "most distinguished gallantry in action." Capt. Knowles distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, July 22, 1861, in assisting in the removal of the wounded from the line of battle. Medals also were awarded Capt. P. N. White. Corp. J. Dunne, and Privates Patrick McGuire, Charles Cloth, and W. G. Stevens of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, for distinguished gallantry in assaulting the works of the enemy at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863. These soldiers hauled a gun up a hill under heavy fire, and with it succeeded in silencing a gun of the enemy which was doing the Union Army great damage.

Football Player Badly Injured.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Harry Rider, the right guard of the Mount Union College football team, was severely injured in Monday's game with the Hiram College eleven, and is in a critical condition. During the first half he was kicked on the back of the head by a Hiram player in a rush, but pluckily finished the game. Afterward he became delirious, and at times it took the strength of four men to hold him in bed. His physician says the kick caused a clot of blood at the base of his brain. Young Rider is a son of Dr. W. H. Rider, of Akron, Presiding Elder of Akron District Methodist Episcopal Church.

A COMMAND, SAYS DUCEY

Corrigan's Letter and the Priest's Analysis of It.

IT'S ADVICE, SAYS THE ARCHBISHOP

Father Ducey Makes Public the Documentary Cause of Dispute—Will Not Say Whether He Will Obey.

"It was a command," says the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, rector of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, referring to the letter written to him by the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New-York in reference to the priest's attendance at the sessions of the Lexow committee.

"It was fatherly advice," says the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, who wrote the letter.

This great difference between the estimates of the document in question, on the part of the men most concerned in its writing and its effect, has been the cause of discussion and wide division of sentiment among Catholics—clergy and laity.

"It was a command," reiterated Father Ducey last night to a reporter for The New-York Times. He held the letter, and used it in making a gesture to enforce his declaration.

"In spite of all the Archbishop may say," continued the rector of St. Leo's, now somewhat calm, "in spite of all he may say, that letter was a command. Here it is. Read it, and see if what I say isn't true."

The reporter took the letter, and here it is in full:

Archbishop's House, 452 Madison Avenue.
New-York, Nov. 14, 1894.

Rev. Thomas J. Ducey,

Reverend Dear Sir: I have noticed with pain your repeated attendance at the sessions of the Lexow committee. Many an honest layman would blush to go to such an assemblage of his own free will, and much more is it mortifying that a priest should frequent such sessions day after day, and seem to glory in it. Certainly, I would not allow any other priest of the diocese to exhibit such conduct without calling him to order.

It was given out in a certain newspaper that you attended these investigations by desire of the Holy See. His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, has written to me that there is no truth whatever in such an assertion, and has, moreover, forwarded to my address a copy of the "Osservatore Romano," in which, by his order, it was officially denied that "The Rev. Mr. Ducey, or any one else, was authorized to be present at such gatherings on behalf of the Holy See."

Now that the elections are over, I think it high time to vindicate the sanctity of the priesthood, and hereby give you canonical admonition to abstain in future from going to these sessions of the Lexow committee without my permission in writing.

Trusting that you will be obedient to this admonition, I am, reverend dear sir, very faithfully yours,

M. A. CORRIGAN, Archbishop.

"Now, if the Archbishop's letter is not a command from a superior officer," asked Father Ducey, "what else is it? The usual method, when a priest does something that does not please the Archbishop of his diocese, is for the Archbishop to send the priest a canonical admonition. If the wish of the Archbishop is not carried out, a second admonition is sent to the priest, and then he is called for trial, just as if he were a criminal.

"Then, again, the Archbishop's letter reads that I am not to attend any more of these sessions, unless I have his permission in writing.

"Now, this is my reply to the Archbishop's letter"—passing a copy of it to the reporter.

Father Ducey's answer is a long one, and in it are these strong declarations:

For years I have felt that you should be, next to the Holy Father now reigning, the greatest factor for good in the whole Catholic world.

Unfortunately, I am forced to say that here in New-York the greatest power in the world for good and humanity and the Catholic Church has been thrown to the winds, and we are now reaping the whirlwind. I am not the only man who believes and thinks that the greatest opportunity heaven has thus far given the Catholic Church since the days of our Lord and His apostle for good has been sacrificed in this City of New-York.

I have been the one voice crying in the wilderness of corruption to make straight the ways of the Lord. I rejoice that Catholic truth has triumphed. If all the churches and churchmen of every denomination had known their duty and cried out against the conditions overturned on Nov. 6, God's will would have long since been done on the earth of New-York City.

I deem it the duty of every good citizen to assist the Lexow committee and its counsel in the effort to purify the city by removing the cesspool of crime and corruption created and fostered by the corrupt managers of Tammany Hall.

I have given my word that I would attend the sessions of this committee to its close when not prevented by my duties. I know full well that I in no way transcend my rights as a priest by my interest in the Lexow investigation, and the best people of our city think and say that most certainly I am doing good work as a citizen.

Let me say that I should feel imbecile did I notice the silly rumor about my attendance at the Lexow committee as a representative of the Holy See. I gave contradiction to that foolish story weeks ago.

I think it is well known to the Apostolic Delegate and to the Holy Father that I would be the last person in your Excellency's diocese to place the Holy See in a compromising position. I trust you will be pleased to learn that I have most carefully safeguarded the Holy See in the Archdiocese of New-York and throughout the country, and I know your Excellency will be pained to learn that I have in my keeping manuscript evidence from the very highest authority, recognizing that here in the City of New-York we have had the very front and citadel of organized opposition to the action and wishes of the Holy See.

Father Ducey would not give a direct answer to the question of the reporter as to whether he would disregard the Archbishop's command, and attend the Lexow committee meetings when they are resumed in December. He said he knew exactly what course to take, but did not propose to play into anybody's hands by letting him know his intentions.

"A certain newspaper," he said, "has asked me to explain my views on the situation, and I have written a letter which explains them fully. Some of the newspaper quotations concerning me are gross libels, and are circulated by people that I know are set against me. They put me in a false position. The authors of these stories have not been so careful as they imagined, and have left their trails behind them.

"My reply to Archbishop Corrigan's letter has up to to-night brought no answer. Later on I may be able to say more on this subject, but I am averse to washing dirty linen in public. My answer to the Archbishop explains how I feel about the matter. My efforts have been unceasing during the last twenty-five years, and this is not the first time that an effort has been made to down me. When I was a young man and less than three years a Catholic priest I was attached to the Church of the Nativity in this city. The 'Tweed ring' was in the heyday of its power at that time, and I was active in trying to down it. The result was that I was ordered to be sent away from my church; but when I found out what was going on I refused to accept my new commission. I was told then that up to that time I was only a tolerated person, but that thereafter I would be considered a dangerous man and would be subjected to persecution. This is the result.

"My actions are not what a certain band of politicians want, and I am to be debarred from my rights as a citizen.

"'Look for your head, Ducey!'

"If the Archbishop must punish somebody, why not punish the priests who asked their congregations from the pulpit on the Sunday preceding election day to vote a Tammany Hall ticket. The priests at the Church of the Sacred Heart were not the only ones who did this."

Archbishop Corrigan refused to see newspaper men yesterday. His secretary, the Rev. J. M. Connolly, is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, when questioned by a reporter for The New-York Times, said he knew little about the case, and that if he knew all about it he would not like to speak of it.

Recorder-elect John W. Goff, chief counsel to the Lexow committee, was disposed to be reticent yesterday in respect to the controversy. When the subject was brought to his attention by a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Goff said: "I mention no names, but there were several Catholic priests that attended the sessions of the Lexow committee. I do not care to further particularize."

Mr. Goff was asked whether it was, in his judgment, an act of impropriety for a clergyman to be in attendance on the sessions of the Lexow committee.

"The committee," said Mr. Goff, "is charged with matters mundane. It is not charged with matters spiritual.

"I do not wish to indulge in any expression touching the relations between Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Father Ducey. It is a matter of Church discipline. I have nothing to say."

Mr. Goff was asked: "Do you consider it an act of impropriety for the Rev. Father Ducey to attend the hearings of the Lexow committee?"

"I will answer your question this way," said Mr. Goff. "At the outset of our investigation it was suggested by some sincere friends of reform that the committee should sit secretly. These suggestions were given because of a fear that if the committee sat openly it would be seriously hampered in securing evidence, owing to a general fear of the police, and of the officers charged with the administration of justice. We were asked to sit in the manner of the Grand Jury. These views were urged by sincere and wise friends of the investigation.

"The committee and its counsel, however, thought otherwise. We thought that it would be better for the public and for the interest of all concerned for us to give the public all the information from the outset. We thought it best to take the people into the counsel of the committee. We were inclined to adopt this course, also, for the reason that there was a question in the minds of some as to the good faith of the committee. The appreciation of that was an element in our consideration.

"It having been declared that the sessions of the committee should be public, and the courtroom being, by that action, thrown open to all persons, and to every respectable and well-behaved citizen, it certainly would not, in my judgment, be an impropriety, in any sense, from the standpoint of a citizen, for any man to attend the sessions of the Lexow committee, so long as he conducted himself with dignity and in a proper manner.

"There were some who attended the sessions who were guilty of gross improprieties, but it was because they carried information to witnesses, or signaled to them."

CAUGHT AT THE GRAND HOTEL

GEORGE M. IRWIN, A PITTSBURG BROKER, ARRESTED HERE.

He Is Alleged to Have Misappropriated Over $200,000 That Was Placed in His Discretionary Pool.

George M. Irwin of Pittsburg, who is alleged to be wanted in that city for the misappropriation of $261,000, was arrested at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, late yesterday afternoon, on a warrant issued in Pittsburg. He was at once taken to the Jefferson Market Court and locked up in the prison until this morning, when he will be arraigned before Justice Hogan.

Irwin arrived at the Grand Hotel Wednesday, in company with William M. Furguson, a young lawyer from Pittsburg. A Pittsburg detective named Sweeny found him there. He went to the Jefferson Market Court and got four warrants countersigned by Justice Hogan. Then, with Court Policeman Connolly, he went back to the Grand Hotel and placed Irwin, whom they found in Furguson's room, under arrest. He took matters very coolly, and said that his arrest was an outrage. He refused, under the advice of his lawyer companion, to make any statement whatever.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 23.—George M. Irwin, the broker who was arrested in New-York this afternoon by Detective Sweeney of this city, is wanted here for the misappropriation of money that was placed in his discretionary pool. Irwin was the originator of the discretionary pool business in this city. His subscribers were numerous and from almost every State in the Union.

The newspapers began to show up the discretionary pool business several weeks ago. One after another of these places either closed up or the managers or proprietors left the city. Irwin had been in the business over two years, and his pool was considered safe, as he had been paying dividends regularly.

The continual warfare of the newspapers against these establishments finally caused Irwin's customers to make a run on his institution. Irwin stood the run until he said he had paid out about $75,000. On the advice of his lawyers he refused to pay any more. About a week or so later Irwin issued a circular stating that, on account of the run made on him, all of the money in the pool was lost.

Some of his subscribers had invested in a special oats pool that Irwin was interested in. He was to corner the oats market, and the people in this particular deal were to derive large profits out of their investments. After his collapse his circular gave some encouragement to those in the oats deal. If oats advanced to 48, they were to receive their money back. If, on the other hand, oats declined to 29½, these particular investors would fare no better than the others.

A week ago suits in equity were entered against Irwin by some of his subscribers, to secure the amounts invested with him. It is believed that over a million dollars was invested in Irwin's pool. Many of the subscribers left their dividends to accumulate with their principal, while others regularly drew out the dividend. It is thought Irwin had at least 4,000 subscribers, who invested from $25 to $5,000 each.

Miss Stevenson Cannot Recover.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 23.—No change is reported in Miss Stevenson's condition to-day, but it is not thought she can recover.

GOFF RETURNS TO TOWN

What He Says of the Plans of the Lexow Committee.

ANNOYED WITH A TICKET AVALANCHE

The Recorder-Elect Will Conduct the Senate Investigation Until the End of the Year—Appeal in the Gardner Case.

On his return yesterday from a ten days' vacation in Virginia Recorder-elect John W. Goff, counsel to the Lexow committee, settled by his own statement two matters of general public interest in regard to the future course of the Lexow investigation.

Mr. Goff told a reporter for The New-York Times that the investigation would be resumed on Monday, Dec. 3. The sessions of the Senate committee had been adjourned to this date, but owing to the fact that there have been several adjournments since the last sitting there have been many people who were disposed to doubt whether the investigation would be resumed prior to the reassembling of the Legislature and the putting under way of one or another of the proposed plans for uprooting the present hold-over Tammany office holders.

Mr. Goff further said that he would personally conduct the examination during the rest of the year. As to the line of evidence which would be taken up, the Recorder-elect said he had not given the matter any definite consideration.

"Will you 'go higher?' he was asked.

"That I am not prepared to say," was his answer.

Mr. Goff will go to Albany on Monday to argue before the Court of Appeals the case of Gardner, the ex-Parkhurst agent. Gardner was convicted, some months ago, in the Supreme Court in this city, of attempted extortion. He was convicted and sent to prison, but on the appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court his conviction was set aside on the point raised by Mr. Goff, his counsel, that there was no extortion or attempt at extortion, because Lillie Clifton, the plaintiff, did not pay Gardner money under fear, but under the protection of the police in pursuance of an arrangement between her and the police.

The District Attorney appealed to the Court of Appeals, and there the case is pending. If the judgment of reversal of the General Term is set aside, the next step will be to apprehend Gardner and try him again. Gardner is said to be in Philadelphia. Mr. Goff said yesterday that he had not seen Gardner in a long time and had no idea of his whereabouts.

Mr. Goff looked well yesterday, and he said he had had a splendid time on his vacation. He was asked what truth there was in the published story to the effect that he and ex-Police Commissioner John McClave had stopped together at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort.

"There is this much truth in it," said Mr. Goff. "The day we were leaving that hotel my partner, who accompanied me on my pleasure trip, happened to glance back over the register, and saw the name of Mr. McClave. That was my first knowledge of Mr. McClave's proximity, and that was not gained until we were about to leave. I did not see Mr. McClave at all."

Mr. Goff complained strongly of the avalanche of tickets for all sorts of things that had been pouring in on him ever since he became candidate for Recorder.

"It is an outrage," he said, "to send tickets to men who are candidates for public office. I have received a bushel. Many have been sent to my house in registered letters, and my folks have signed for the letters, not suspecting their contents. One batch of tickets was sent to me with the notice that the names of those who subscribed would be read out at a meeting of the organization on Nov. 5. Left to myself I would have brought that case before the Grand Jury, but my friends persuaded me to a different course.

"Assessments of this kind on candidates for public office are little short of blackmail. The practice is wrong. It is an oppression."

Mr. Goff said he would not take active law practice after entering on the duties of his office as Recorder. His term as Recorder begins on the first day of 1895.

Being asked whether it was true, as reported, that the Grand Jury had considered the refusal of Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan to produce his bank books before the Lexow committee and had failed to find an indictment Mr. Goff said:

"You must excuse me from saying anything about that case."

Mr. Goff said he was unwilling to discuss the propriety of the application of Mr. Welling and his four associates for the removal of District Attorney John R. Fellows or the reiterated refusal of Gov. Flower to place the election fraud prosecutions in the hands of a Deputy Attorney General.

"I am not familiar enough with the subject to discuss it," said Mr. Goff. He said, though, that so far as the action of the District Attorney in the Lexow cases were concerned, Col. Fellows had acted fairly and honorably, had been of great service to the committee, and had lived up strictly to his promises.

Sovereign's Salary Reduced $1,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor adjourned this afternoon. The next convention will be held in Washington in November, 1895. Just before adjournment General Master Workman Sovereign called Mr. Kenney of the Executive Board to the chair and took the floor. Mr. Sovereign then moved that the salary of the General Master Workman be reduced from $3,500 to $2,500 per annum. The motion was carried unanimously.

Cabinet Meeting Again Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—For the second time this week the Cabinet meeting was to-day postponed owing to the absence of President Cleveland. Mr. Thurber stated that the President is much better, but his rheumatic foot still troubles him, and his physician wishes him to keep as quiet as possible. He attends regularly to business matters brought to his attention, but devotes most of his time to the preparation of his message to Congress.

An Orange School Cornerstone Laid.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—The cornerstone of the new Orange Valley public school was laid this afternoon with interesting ceremonies. A number of young schoolgirls, dressed in fancy costumes representing the various studies, told of their missions. Augustus T. Grinstead, President of the Board of Education, placed the stone in position, School Commissioner John J. Booth assisting. The Rev. Stanley White offered prayer.

George Lord Day's Condition.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 23.—George Lord Day, who was seriously, if not fatally, injured Tuesday, near East Williston, while following the hounds with the Meadowbrook and Genesee Valley Hunt Clubs, was somewhat improved late to-night. It is likely that another operation will be performed.

COSTAR COMPANY OFFICERS HELD

Phosphorus in Their Rat Exterminator, the Jury Says, Killed the Two Linehan Children.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Coroner Miles concluded this evening his inquest as to the cause of the deaths of Mary and Michael Linehan, the children of James Linehan, who died after eating some of the "Costar Rat and Roach Exterminator," which was labeled "Free from poison. No danger in using."

Gilbert M. Richardson, the President of the company, which has offices at 34 Clinton Place, New-York, and Nicholas S. Kelley, the Secretary, were arrested on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

At the inquest to-day Druggist Albert Van Houton testified to having purchased some of the Exterminator from the Costar Company. As it was labeled not poisonous, he said, he took no precautions in selling it. Mr. Linehan bought it from Van Houton about two months before the children were poisoned.

The autopsy showed that death had been caused by phosphorus. Several witnesses testified to having since purchased some of the Exterminator. It was then labeled "Poison," and they were required to register their names. William D. Horne, an analytical chemist, testified and made an experiment in court to show the presence of phosphorus in the Exterminator.

The jury found that the children came to their death by phosphorus poison contained in the "Costar Rat and Roach Exterminator," manufactured and sold by Gilbert M. Richardson and Nicholas S. Kelley, unlawfully labeled "Free from poison. No danger in using." The prisoners were held in $7,500 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

RAINES WANTS TO BE SENATOR

APPARENTLY LEADS IN THE CONTEST FOR SAXTON'S SEAT.

Results of the County Conventions Yesterday—Consolation Is Promised Raines if He Is Defeated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The contest in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District over the selection of a successor to the seat of Lieut. Gov.-elect Saxton is at its height on this, the eve of the convention, which is to be held to-morrow at Geneva. There are three prominent candidates in the field, ex-Congressman John Raines of Ontario, Pliny T. Sexton of Wayne, and George P. Lord of Yates. Raines will probably be nominated, though his chances are by no means certain.

The Ontario County Convention was held to-day at Canandaigua, and, of course, unanimously instructed the delegates for Raines.

The Wayne County Convention was held to-day. Its delegates were sent uninstructed, though this is a singular action, in view of the fact that at the town caucuses held in Wayne County last night to select delegates to the County Convention to-day nearly all of the fifteen towns instructed their delegates for Raines, regardless of the fact that Sexton expected to get their support. The town of Palmyra, Sexton's home, sent a unanimous delegation for him, but that was the only one. The Wayne County delegates are S. N. Sawyer, Assemblyman Horton, R. P. Groat, C. Dezutter, William Birdsell, William Billings, Charles S. Skinner, and William Kreutzer.

The situation in Yates County is peculiar. At the last Republican County Convention George P. Lord had put through what at that time appeared to be an innocent resolution, which gave the Congressional delegates chosen by that convention power to sit as Senatorial delegates in case of a vacancy. Lord was counting on securing delegates favorable to him in the event of Saxton's election as Lieutenant Governor, though his dodge was not seen at the time. Those Congressional delegates met to-day at Penn Yan and a resolution was offered instructing them for Raines, but was voted down by a vote of 12 to 9, thus giving Lord the Yates County delegates.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Should ex-Congressman Raines fail to secure the nomination for the State Senate to succeed Saxton, he will probably be the candidate of the New-York Republicans for Clerk of the House."

HOWGATE VOUCHERS MISSING

The Amount of Money Involved About $130,000—The Trial Complicated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The trial of ex-Capt. Howgate is threatened with serious complications by the discovery to-day that vouchers signed by Howgate, and supposed to be fraudulent, are missing from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, where they had been held for use by the Government in prosecuting the case against Howgate. Their disappearance was, it is supposed, caused by persons who would suffer no little embarrassment during the course of a trial of Howgate by the presentation of these vouchers, and the impression in some quarters is that a consideration of some nature to somebody familiar with the Second Auditor's office has much to do with the loss of these important papers. The amount of money involved is $130,000.

Both Men Waived Examination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Charles J. Kurth and William Deterling, the Kings County delegates to the Constitutional Convention charged by Andrew W. Ford with having been bribed to vote for the apportionment and other party measures of the majority, waived examination this morning in the police court before Justice Adler for the Grand Jury.

Kurth and Deterling appeared before Judge Clute in the Court of Sessions and were readmitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, the original bondsmen, William J. Breslin and Eugene C. Johnson, going on the bail bond.

Big Fleet of Storm-Bound Vessels.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 23.—A large number of storm-bound vessels is in the lower harbor to-night. Since daylight 125 coasters have passed in by Jerry's Point Life-Saving Station. It is estimated that nearly 200 vessels are at anchor, a majority being Eastern coasters bound to Boston and New-York.

Coming Here with Senator Walsh.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 23.—Senator Patrick Walsh and Messrs. J. H. Estill and T. T. Stockton of the Executive Committee of the Southern Associated Press left for New-York this evening upon important business connected with their association, instead of returning home, as they had expected.

Minister Wick Has Typhoid.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Rev. Robert K. Wick, assistant pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, is in Christ Hospital, suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Dick is a young man of strong constitution and his physicians have hopes of his recovery.

For a Buzzard's Bay Ship Canal.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Daniel M. Ripley has filed a petition for the incorporation of the United States Coast Canal Company, with authority to construct a ship canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay, through the towns of Bourne and Sandwich.

Penitentiary for a Pension Agent.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In United States court to-day, Farrar, the Rochester pension agent, who had been convicted of irregularities, was sentenced to Monroe Penitentiary for four months.

FIRE IN THE LAMPASAS

The Mallory Steamship Took Refuge in Delaware Breakwater.

CARGO OF COTTON WAS IN FLAMES

A Tug Pumped Water Ten Feet Deep in the Hold—The Second Ship of the Line to Meet Disaster in a Week.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Nov. 23.—The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, from Galveston for New-York, laden with cotton, arrived here at 2 P. M. to-day, and reports that a fire was discovered in her after hold at 5 o'clock this morning.

The steamer has ten feet of water in her hold.

The vessel has been put aground in the harbor near the iron pier, and the tug North America is alongside pumping.

The fire was thought to be under control about sunset.

The Lampasas had eleven passengers, and they will proceed to New-York by rail.

The news of the accident which befell the Lampasas was received in this city late last evening. It was considered singular that two ships of the same line, both laden with cotton, and both clearing from the same port, should have caught fire, one before her cargo was discharged, and the other while en route to harbor.

The Alamo of the Mallory Line was sunk at her pier Thursday morning for the purpose of extinguishing a fire which had appeared in her cotton cargo. No hint as to the origin of the blaze has yet been given.

Fires in cotton cargoes have long been a baffling study for marine underwriters. Incendiary origins have been suggested and as often disproved.

Not long ago there was a wholesale conflagration of such cargoes in Savannah Harbor.

When the fire on board the Alamo was made known a few days ago, inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any circumstances to connect the two incidents. The investigation showed that there was none, the Savannah ships having been loaded at that port with Georgia cotton, and the Alamo having received her freight at Galveston.

None of the Mallory Line agents could be seen last night. At the company's pier the watchman who was in charge said that the news of the accident which befell the Lampasas had been received after he had gone on duty at 6 o'clock and after the agents had left. So far as he knew, the line had had no recent trouble with its stevedores or 'longshoremen, and he was unable to assign any cause for the outbreak of the fire on board of the Lampasas.

The Lampasas is an American-built, single-screw steamship of 2,237 tons net and 2,943 tons gross register. She is schooner rigged, with a hull built of iron. The vessel is 329 feet in length and has a beam of 40 feet 6 inches. She was built at Chester, Penn., in 1883, by John Roach & Son.

ELEVEN MEN ARE MISSING.

The Ozama Is a Total Wreck Off Romaine Light.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Nov. 23.—The tug W. P. Congdon picked up off the bar this afternoon Capt. Pennington and twelve men of the steamship Ozama, bound from Philadelphia to Charleston, in ballast.

Capt. Pennington reports that at 7:30 P. M., Nov. 21, his steamer struck on Cape Romaine Shoals and stove a hole in the engine-room compartment. The water quickly filled the fire rooms and rendered the engines useless. The steamer floated off the shoals soon after striking, and at 2 A. M. sank in six and a half fathoms of water, Romaine Light bearing northwest by west half west, six miles distant.

The crew all took to the boats, saving only part of their clothing. The engineer, with ten men, went off to board the steamer Planter, from Charleston for this port, but missed her, and it is supposed they have gone to Romaine Beach.

The steamer will be a total loss. The Captain and twelve men will go to Charleston to-morrow by the steamer Planter.

A Schooner Cut Down.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 23.—The steamer Georgiana, from Baltimore for Norfolk, arrived here about noon to-day with the Captain and crew of five of the schooner Eva T. Barnes, which she sank off Thomas Point in a dense fog about 9 o'clock last night. The schooner was cut nearly in two, the crew being rescued by the boats of the Georgiana as she sank. They will be carried to Baltimore to-night. The Georgiana sustained no injury.

Commander Smith on Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Commander Smith, retired, appeared before the naval court martial at the navy yard this morning and pleaded not guilty. His attorney challenged the specifications. The challenge was overruled by the court, and the trial proceeded. Commander Smith is charged with scandalous conduct and disobeying orders of the Navy Department.

Wire Tappers Caught in the Act.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 23.—James O'Hara of New York, Ed Smith of Dexter, Mich., and Harry Warner of Windsor, were arrested to-day for tapping telegraph wires. The men were found in a secluded clump of bushes, near the city, where they had two sets of instruments, trying to beat the pool rooms by falsifying race reports.

A Survey of the Portsmouth.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—A Board of Survey looked over the United States training ship Portsmou

CRASH ON A FERRYBOAT

Netherlands of the Hoboken Line Runs Into the End of a Pier.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH

Side of the Cabin Broken In and Passengers Buried Under the Debris—Panic Averted by Cool Heads.

The new screw ferryboat Netherlands of the Hoboken Ferry Company, while on her 8:30 o'clock trip yesterday morning from Hoboken, ran into the end of the slip on the New-York side, striking amidships on her port side.

The boat carried over a thousand passengers, and the excitement was intense.

The passengers who were in the port cabin were warned of their danger by other passengers, who saw the boat being swiftly carried against the slip by the strong tides.

The crash came so suddenly, that some were buried in the débris of the cabin wall.

Louis A. Robelot, manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, who lives at High and Spring Streets, Hoboken, was probably the most severely injured. He was sitting in the cabin which was demolished. A large piece of wood struck him on the head, knocking him almost insensible. The blow ruptured an artery in his head, and severely bruised his neck and shoulders. He was removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

J. C. Saxton, fifty-three years old, who lives in East Orange, N. J., was also badly wounded. His right hand and scalp were severely cut.

Frederick Reifhold, 1,037 Park Avenue, received a severe sprain of the left knee, and Franz Ollhaus, a laborer, twenty-eight years old, 10 Newark Street, Hoboken, had his left hand badly cut. They were also taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

There were a score of others who received slight injuries whose names could not be learned.

There were only a few ladies on board, and they behaved admirably.

Superintendent Miller, who has charge of the company's affairs at Barclay Street, said that he would not give any information about the accident.

It was said by those who saw the accident that the strong tide was the chief cause. The boat had slowed up about forty feet out from the slip, and was slowly proceeding into the pocket of the slip when the tide carried her with great force against the pier.

After considerable manoeuvring by the pilot, the vessel was docked and the passengers landed.

The injured ferryboat is one of the latest additions to the fleet of handsome screw ferryboats of the Hoboken Ferry Company.

The damage will probably amount to about $1,000, as the cabin will have to be rebuilt. After the passengers were all safely landed, the boat was taken to the company's yards, in Hoboken, for repairs.

A. H. Pitford, an assistant boiler inspector, who was on board, said: "I was in the boiler room at the time the Netherlands struck the Vesey Street Pier. The shock was tremendous, and the boat keeled over frightfully. When I ran up to the deck there was a great hole in the cabin amidships, on the starboard side, and the cabin, what there was left of it, was littered with lumber. I saw blood stains at every step. The place was littered with hats, umbrellas, and hand satchels.

"So far as I could discover, the hull of the boat was not injured, but I could not understand why the upper cabin did not settle down, as the supports beneath seemed to have been torn away."

Oscar Alces of West Hoboken, who is in the city on business at 5 Burling Slip, was one of those who were so slightly injured as not to require medical attendance. He was in company with Mr. Robelot, and went to the Hudson Street Hospital to do what he could for his friend.

"When the boat smashed into the slip," he said, "the cabin was crowded. Some of the passengers had just left their seats preparatory to going to the front of the boat. I was one. The shock caused by the collision threw several to the floor. The entire side of the cabin was smashed in, the débris falling on those who had been knocked down.

"Those who were near the cabin stairway rushed up to the top deck. It is a wonder the floor of the deck did not cave in, as it had no apparent support after the side of the boat was crushed in."

Mr. Alces was asked for his theory as to the cause of the accident.

"It was nothing else than gross carelessness," he answered. "There was no fog as an excuse. The pilot evidently made a miscalculation as to the strength of the tide. Instead of entering the slip the boat swung sideways and crashed against the bulkhead."

J. C. Saxton, one of the injured, is a broker at 391 Canal Street. He was taken to the hospital in a cab by J. G. Zabriskie, who is a manufacturer of showcases at the same address. Mr. Zabriskie said the end of the bulkhead entered one of the windows, and as the boat moved along forced in the side of the cabin for a distance of thirty feet. Mr. Zabriskie agreed with the other passengers that carelessness alone was responsible for the accident. He said the pilot had allowed a tugboat to pass up the river when close to the pier. The ferryboat swung down the river too far, and thus missed the slip.

Mr. Zabriskie's home is at Glen Ridge, N. J. He was with a party of friends, which consisted of Mr. Saxton, George Porter of the Columbia Lloyds Insurance Company, G. W. Langstroth, assistant manager of the same company; Frank Moore of the H. B. Claflin Company, and George C. Hunter of Dunham, Buckley & Co.

Mr. Robelot was the only one kept at the hospital. The other injured men went away after having their wounds dressed.

The Netherlands was in command of Capt. Henry Meyer, who could not be seen to obtain an explanation of the accident. No arrests were made.

TWO DESIGNS FOR A WOMAN'S BUILDING

Competitive Plans by New-York Women for the Atlanta Exposition.

A press view was given yesterday at the New-York School of Applied Design for Women, 200 West Twenty-third Street, of competitive designs for the Woman's Building for the exposition which is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in the Fall of 1895. The designs were sent to Atlanta last night, as the competition closes on Monday.

The plans were made by Miss Mary N. Gannon and Miss Alice J. Hands. They are for an octagonal building, 165 feet in diameter, and 42 feet high, with square porches. The architecture is a combination of the Doric and Ionian orders. The roof is surmounted by a dome towering sixty-five feet above the pavement.

The first floor contains in front a committee room, a public coatroom, and a staircase. The entrance hall is 40 feet wide. Opening from it is the reception hall, which occupies the centre of the building under the dome, and extends to the top of the building. On either side are the rooms for foreign and State exhibits. In the rear, facing the north, is to be the art gallery, from which opens an education and reading room. Two verandas open from the sides of the building.

On the second floor is a gallery 10 feet wide, running around the central reception hall. A restaurant and dressing room, with a cooking school for exhibits, and an organization room open from this gallery. A correspondents' room is also provided.

The building is to be constructed of white and gray shingles, and the columns are to be of wood. The seal of Georgia will be placed in the pediment. In the basement of the building there will be an emergency hospital and a kindergarten school.

Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, the manager of the school, believes her pupils have an excellent chance to win the prize.

Dr. Scudder's Vacation.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Congregational Tabernacle to-day granted to the Rev. John L. Scudder, its pastor, a two months' leave of absence, beginning Feb. 1. During his vacation Mr. Scudder will visit the Holy Land at the head of a party of tourists from this city. They will sail on the Red Star steamer Friesland, Feb. 6, by way of the Bermudas and the Azores. Dr. Scudder will be accompanied by his wife and daughters.

Miss Annie Taylor
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Life in Danger.

Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effect a Permanent Cure.

"I was suffering from heart failure, and at times my life was despaired of. Physicians were of one opinion, that there

Was No Permanent Cure,

and could give me only temporary relief. I bought three bottles of different preparations, but might as well have taken so much water, so far as realizing any good. I shortly afterward read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and bought a bottle. That was eight months ago. I have taken in all six bottles up to the present time and I am permanently cured. I never felt better in my life and gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." Annie Taylor, care of Mrs. Shiebel, 202 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

TALK OF DEATH PREVENTION

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN CONSIDER THE TROLLEY QUESTION.

D. F. Lewis Wants a Speed of Twelve Miles—Closed and Open Cars—Fenders as Life Preservers.

The Committee on Railroads of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met in the City Hall last evening to consider several interesting subjects. One was in relation to the speed of the trolley cars; another was the placing of fenders on all trolley cars, and the third as to the running of open cars when the weather is cold or unfit for open cars to be operated.

Alderman Colson presided. Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was the principal railroad man to object to diminishing the speed of the trolley cars to six miles an hour, as was called for in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

"If you restrict us to six miles an hour," he said, "it will be worse than the old horse cars."

He said the people demanded rapid transit, and this could not be furnished at the rate of six miles an hour. He also argued that reducing the speed would injure the city, as the value of property in the outlying sections would be decreased. In New-York City, he said, about Sixty-fifth Street, the cars were operated at a speed of nine miles an hour with perfect safety. Under the same condition the trolley cars could be operated safely in Brooklyn with a speed of twelve miles an hour.

Alderman Walkley asked Mr. Lewis if a high rate of speed was not a menace to public safety. Mr. Lewis's answer was that it was not. He said accidents were not the fault of the company, and that, if the Aldermen wanted to pass proper resolutions, they should aim at the men who were in charge of the cars, and not the company.

Mr. Lewis was also positive that this question of a reduction in the speed of the trolley cars had been instigated by the elevated railroad people, as their business had decreased since the trolleys became popular in Brooklyn. The proposition to reduce the speed of the trolley cars, he said, had not been made in good faith.

Col. William Hempstead, in behalf of 300 property owners in Bergen Street, said they did not object to the speed or the number of cars operated on that street during the day, but they did object to their sleep being broken and their health ruined by the terrible noises made by the cars at night.

The question of open cars then came up, and Mr. Lewis said that the choice between open and closed cars should be left to the discretion of the companies. It was true, he said, that the open cars were run on cold and wet days, but it was done because the patrons of the road demanded it.

He said that a test had been made on cold days by running a closed car with an open car as a trailer. The open car was crowded, while the closed car was nearly empty. He believed that the railroad companies were the best judges of this matter.

There were a half dozen different models of car fenders brought into the room, and each patentee was anxious to prove that his was the best.

Lawyer De Fere said that the fenders at present used were worse than none, and that, if the present fender should hit a man, he was sure to have his legs broken.

This question is to be left to a committee of three railroad men, three citizens, and three others chosen by the six.

The committee came to no conclusion on any of the matters before it last night.

COLLECTORS WANT "POSTAGE DUE" STAMPS

As the Stamps Cannot Be Purchased They Are Obtained by a Ruse.

Postmaster Dayton is in constant receipt of applications from persons who desire to purchase the larger denominations of the "postage due" stamps, which are affixed to mail matter received at the Post Office with postage unpaid or insufficiently prepaid. As Postmasters are not permitted to sell these stamps, Mr. Dayton is unable to comply with such requests.

But the would-be purchasers have discovered and put in operation a means of procuring them without violation of the Post Office rules. They mail heavy sealed packages addressed to themselves, affixing thereto a one or two cent postage stamp, leaving the balance due to be collected on delivery. The Post Office is then compelled to affix to the package and cancel "postage due" stamps of a value equivalent to the deficient postage, and the addressees cheerfully pay the charge, which in some cases is as high as $50.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Spokane, Washington, Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Citizens' National Bank it was decided not to reopen the bank for business. The bank will go into liquidation. Its assets are $425,000; liabilities, $240,000.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 23.—Inman & Co., cotton factors, have brought suit against the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company for damages aggregating $132,000 for alleged discrimination in the shipment of cotton.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 23.—Brown, alias "Skeeter," has confessed to being one of the gang that robbed the Wells-Fargo express car at Red Rock, Indian Territory, last July.

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 23.—Five hundred cheese factories in Door, Brown, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Outagamie Counties have shut down until next May.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—Two deserters from the United States cruiser Atlanta, now at Norfolk, were arrested here to-day.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER
SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

MEADE AND THE CINCINNATI

Why the Admiral Is Not Serving on the Inquiry Board.

HIS RACING SPEECH NOT THE CAUSE

Intimated that He Objected to Doing the Work Because He Regarded It as Beneath His Dignity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Many inquiries were made to-day at the Navy Department for information about the apparent disturbance of mind under which Admiral Meade is laboring, but about the cause of which he declines to be interrogated. The Acting Secretary of the Navy is also dumb about the matter, although when questioned whether there had been any correspondence between the department and Admiral Meade since the meeting of the marine architects and engineers, he admitted that there had been. He had no more to say on the subject.

The nature of the correspondence is known to but a few officers of the navy, and until they shall have concluded that it may or must be made public it is likely to be kept private. Soon after the delivery by Admiral Meade of his speech on the vessels of the navy, in which he suggested a race between the Columbia or one of the other large new cruisers and one of the fast Atlantic liners, it was suggested that the prompt and positive veto of the proposition by the department and the subsequent appointment of Capt. Bunce in place of Admiral Meade on the Cincinnati board of inquiry might have been intended as a reprimand for what possibly was regarded as disrespect to the department officers.

It may be asserted on the authority of an officer who is well informed as to the view taken in the department of the speech of Admiral Meade that his displacement from the Cincinnati board of inquiry has nothing whatever to do with the "racing" speech. It is asserted that if Admiral Meade should be asked to sustain this assertion he promptly would corroborate it. There was no intention of criticising his speech, but if there had been it would have been because of his remarks in reference to the British ship Blake. It is probable that there would have been severe and disagreeable comment if similar remarks had been made in England touching a hypothetical case in which an American ship was involved. It is not considered good form in the navy to allude, in public speeches, to captures of vessels of a foreign nation with which this country is on friendly terms.

One officer, who says that his opinion is largely conjecture, asks if it would not be well to find out if Admiral Meade's difficulty is not a sudden and excessive appreciation of his new and exalted rank. This officer, a man of experience and well acquainted with the personnel of the navy, says that he would not be surprised to learn that the appointment of Capt. Bunce to the Cincinnati board followed an objection by Admiral Meade to serve in that capacity. This hardly can be accurate, for Admiral Meade undoubtedly would obey orders, however keenly he appreciated the dignity of his high office. The suggestion is, however, that his aversion to sitting as a member of the board may have been communicated in such strong language as to lead the department to decide that he must be displaced and another officer substituted as a mark of official disapproval of his objection.

It is plain that it is the opinion at the department that Admiral Meade was not removed from the board for his speech at the marine architects' dinner, but for some cause that has arisen since the dinner. While the Secretary of the Navy recently ordered an officer to stop writing a series of papers which he had begun in one of the magazines, because a line officer complained of the tenor of the article, there would be no criticism of such a speech as that of Admiral Meade, except for the unadvisable reference to the English cruiser Blake, when there was no remark in it that reflected upon the conduct of the Administration or of any superior officer. It undoubtedly will be found, if Admiral Meade shall be willing to submit his correspondence to the press, that the change in the Cincinnati board can be traced to an entirely different reason.

Admiral Meade has a brother who is a clerk in one of the bureaus of the Navy Department. When seen to-day in reference to the suggestion that the Admiral had objected to duty on boards and courts, he said:

"I have not seen the Admiral recently, but I understand that he has protested against duty of this kind. He is apt to regard such work as undignified for an officer of his rank and station. I should not be surprised if he had vented himself on the subject if he has found his work as senior member of the Cincinnati board unconvenient.

"You know the Admiral is apt to express his sentiments on any subject, and, knowing how he looks upon such interruptions of his regular duty as his recent detail to the Cincinnati board, I should think it very likely he has asked to be relieved. Admiral Meade is anxious to have a command commensurate with his position in the navy, and I believe he looks upon the command of a yard or a fleet as sufficient duty which officers of his rank should be called upon to perform without being asked to serve on courts and boards."

BUSINESS MEN'S RELIEF GROCERY TO OPEN

Will Be Run in Connection with a Restaurant on Avenue C.

The East Side Business Men's Relief Committee, at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Hope Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street, decided to reopen and continue to May 1, 1895, its restaurant and grocery on Avenue C.

The Rev. John B. Devins, the Chairman, said the total receipts of the restaurant had been $5,767. The Chairman added that he believed the need of the city would be greater this year than last year, because last year many people had lived on their scanty savings or earnings or from the proceeds of the sale of their furniture, and that this year they would have nothing to depend upon.

Mrs. C. A. Lowell thought that the scheme had its drawbacks, especially as it seemed to set a premium on laziness. Men would earn just enough to keep themselves in meals and lodging. She also thought that the restaurant and the grocery practically underbid people in the same business, who had to live, like everybody else.

N. L. Rosenau agreed with Mrs. Lowell. He said that nobody could compete with the committee's restaurant.

Mrs. Lowell moved that the committee recommend to the General Committee that the price of restaurant meals be raised to 8 cents. This motion was tabled.

Among those present were the Rev. C. D'Oench, the Rev. P. F. McSweeny of St. Bridgid's Church, the Rev. Mr. Gaebletin, the Rev. D. Redmond, Louis Stolber, the Rev. J. G. Cannon, Dr. F. E. Hopkins, the Rev. G. Abele, the Rev. Mr. Elsing, and Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars.

Yale Alumni Meet at Sherry's.

The Yale Alumni held a meeting at Sherry's last night. A lecture on football was delivered by Thomas Cochrane Lounsberry, who at one time was on the Yale team. The lecture was illustrated. Ancient and modern ways of playing the game were described. The lecturer closed by displaying a photograph of the team that would be successful in the game to-day. After the lecture there was an informal supper, to which about 150 people sat down.

John McGrath's Murderers Arraigned.

Patrick Duggan and William J. Driscoll, who were arrested Wednesday night on suspicion of having murdered John McGrath, a sailor, in the hallway of 24 Hamilton Street, the night of Nov. 3, were arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Driscoll has confessed to having caused McGrath's death. Justice Ryan sent both men to the Coroners' office.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following for New-York: James Wilson, Burdett; W. H. Tice, East Elmira; I. J. Ramsdall, Paris.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

7TH REGIMENT DAY TO-DAY

at the

23d Regiment Fair,

in the

NEW ARMORY,

Bedford and Atlantic Avs., Brooklyn.

PENSIONS FOR THE NEXT YEAR

An Appropriation of $140,000,000 Will Be Asked—Number of New Claims Has Begun to Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations having in charge the preparation of the bill appropriating money for the payment of pensions due in the year ending June 30, 1896, heard Commissioner Lochren in advocacy and explanation of his estimates for that year at the Capitol to-day.

As the result of the conferences, it was announced by Chairman O'Neill that the sub-committee would report to the full committee a bill appropriating for pensions $140,000,000, and for other expenses $1,381,000. The Commissioner stated that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the sum paid out for pensions was $139,804,461, which was less than the amount appropriated by $25,205,713. The estimate for pensions proper in 1895-6 is the same as the amount paid last year, and $10,000,000 less than the estimate for this year.

"In the year 1895," said the Commissioner, "thirty years after the close of the war, the pension roll must, in the course of nature, reach its highest limit in numbers, and thereafter begin to decrease. The falling off in the presentation of claims is shown by the fact that the number of pending claims in the bureau has decreased upward of 90,000 during the year. The large proportion of new claims filed are for increase by pensioners now on the rolls. New claims, well proved and of easily recognized merit, are still being filed by deserving soldiers, who have long refrained from asking Government bounty, and by widows and dependents of such soldiers. In 1891 the number of claims filed was 363,799; in 1894, 40,148."

SCARCE FIRST EDITIONS APPRECIATED

Prices at the Sale of Charles B. Foote's Collection Charmingly Exorbitant.

The library of first editions of works of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier, formed by Mr. Charles B. Foote, was sold by auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday.

It was to book lovers the most encouraging of book sales, if they care at all for expression in money of appreciation for scarce books. The prices paid were charmingly exorbitant; the enthusiasm was as refreshing as folly.

Emerson's "Nature," 1836, brought $12.50; "Poems," 1847, $17.50; "Society and Solitude," 1870, $17; "Letters and Social Aims," 1876, with an autograph note by the author giving the title of his book to his publisher, $13, and then there was a silence which the indifferent could feel was full of suppressed tumult.

Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," 1828, brought $155; "Peter Parley's Universal History," 1837, $35; "Twice-Told Tales," 1837, $22; "The Gentle Boy," 1839, $34; "Grandfather's Chair," 1841, $25; "Famous Old People," 1841, $32; "Liberty Tree," 1841, $25; "The Celestial Rail-Road," 1843, $58; "A Visit to the Celestial City," 1844, $23; "The Scarlet Letter," 1850, $27; the original contract signed by the author and his publishers for "Twice-Told Tales," $50.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's "The Last Leaf" and other poems in "The Harbinger," 1833, $15; "Poems," 1836, $20; "Poems," 1846, $20; "Poems," 1849, $20; "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," 1858, $25; "Over the Teacups," 1891, with an autograph letter of very little importance, $12.

Longfellow's "Miscellaneous Poems," 1826, brought $27; "Novelas Espanolas," 1830, $11.50; "Elements of French Grammar," 1830, $13; "Outre Mer," 1833-1834, $35; "Poems on Slavery," 1842, $42.50; "Ballads and Other Poems," 1842, $16; "The Spanish Student," 1843, a presentation copy, $21; "The Belfry of Bruges," 1846, $18.50; "Evangeline," 1847, a presentation copy, with an autograph letter, $62.50; "Michael Angelo," 1884, $17.

Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," 1845, brought $22; "The Vision of Sir Launfal," 1848, $16; "My Study Window," 1871, $13.50; "An Address, by George William Curtis," 1893, $1.25, published at 50 cents.

Edgar Allan Poe's "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems," 1829, brought $150. It was bought by Mr. John Caldwell. Poe's "Poems," 1831, brought $35. The buyer was Mr. Wrenn, Chicago. "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," 1838, was bought by Mr. E. F. Bonaventure for $17; and "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," 1840, went to the same buyer for $72. Mr. John Caldwell gave $67.50 for "The Raven and Other Poems," 1845. William Evarts Benjamin gave, with superb calmness, $75 for an autograph letter of Poe in 1,200 words, and with imperturbable nonchalance $75 for the original manuscript of "The Bells."

Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1852, brought $22. Whittier's "Legends of New-England," 1831, brought $40; "Moll Pitcher," 1832, with two autograph letters, $77.50; "Mogg Megone," 1836, $26; "Poems," 1840, $20; "Little Eva," 1852, $23; and the lesser amounts at which books of less bibliographical value were estimated were comparatively large.

If a wise man, a sage like Cato, had come into the room while the revelry was at its height and said, "You are wrong; the later editions are better because they are more correct," he would have been regarded as a maniac.

An Aged Woman's Death by Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Henrietta Levy, sixty-three years old, lived alone in a room at 87½ Morris Street, although she had a married daughter living on the same block. A coal-oil stove, which she used for cooking, exploded this morning, setting fire to her clothing. Neighbors extinguished the flames, but Mrs. Levy was so badly injured that she died at St. Francis's Hospital four hours later.

A Dry Sunday Ordered.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 23.—The Police Commissioners were formally notified to-night by Mayor Sanford that they will be expected to see that the excise law is rigidly enforced Sunday. The order directs that every place where drink is sold shall be closed. Should the order be faithfully carried out the city will experience a dry Sunday for the first time in its history.

THE CITY'S OFFICIAL VOTE

For Governor There Were 274,174 Ballots Cast.

HILL'S PLURALITY OVER MORTON, 2,780

Strong Has 45,187 More Votes than Grant for Mayor—Vote of the Congressional and Assembly Districts.

The vote of the city at the last election was officially decided yesterday by the Aldermen, acting as the Board of County Canvassers. Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen, presided as Chairman of the Canvassers, and Deputy County Clerk Scully acted as Secretary. The official totals are given herewith.

The Total Vote for Governor, 274,174.

The total vote cast for Governor was 274,174, and it was divided as follows:

David B. Hill, (Dem)	127,088
Levi P. Morton, (Rep)	124,308
Everett P. Wheeler, (Dem. Reform)	9,039
Francis E. Baldwin, (Proh)	928
Charles H. Matchett, (Soc. Labor)	7,614
Charles B. Matthews, (People's)	1,183
Defective	1,154
Blank	2,860
Hill's plurality over Morton	2,870

Daniel N. Lockwood, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who was also on the Wheeler ticket, had 9,218 votes more than Hill, and a plurality of 12,298 over his Republican opponent, Charles T. Saxton.

The total vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals was 274,040, divided as follows: Charles F. Brown, (Dem.,) 136,939; Albert Haight, (Rep.,) 123,110; Brown's plurality over Haight, 13,829.

Figures for City and County Officers.

On the City and County ticket, the total vote cast for Mayor was 274,316. William L. Strong (Rep.) received 154,094, and Hugh J. Grant (Tam.) 108,907. Strong's plurality over Grant was 45,187.

For President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman (Anti-Tam.) received 152,929 votes, and Augustus W. Peters (Tam.) 109,054. Jeroloman over Peters, 43,875.

For Sheriff, Edward J. H. Tamsen (Anti-Tam.) received 148,765 votes, and William Sohmer (Tam.) 112,820. Tamsen over Sohmer, 35,945.

For Recorder, John W. Goff (Anti-Tam.) received 158,908 votes, and Frederick Smyth (Tam.) 104,159. Goff over Smyth, 54,749.

For Judge of Superior Court, Henry R. Beekman (Anti-Tam.) received 151,155 votes, and Charles H. Truax 111,136. Beekman over Truax, 40,019.

For Coroners, William O'Meagher (Anti-Tam.) received 154,075 votes, and Emil W. Hoeber (Anti-Tam.) 153,686. John B. Shea (Tam.) received 107,472 votes, and Jacob A. Mittnacht (Tam.) 107,422 votes.

The successful candidates for Aldermen are named below, with their pluralities:

District.

1—Jeremiah Kennefick, (Tam.)	1,929
2.—Nicholas T. Brown, (Tam.)	26
3.—Christian Gcetz, (Rep.)	146
4.—Andrew A. Noonan, (Tam.)	881
5.—William Clancy, (Tam.)	721
6.—William Tait, (Tam.)	886
7.—Frederick C. Marshall, (Rep.)	743
8.—Thomas Dwyer, (Rep.)	971
9.—Joseph T. Hackett, (Rep.)	422
10.—John T. Oakley, (Tam.)	862
11.—Frederick A. Ware, (Rep.)	2,168
12—John J. Murphy, (Tam.)	1,215
13.—Frank J. Goodwin, (Tam.)	20
14—Jacob C. Wund, (Tam.)	175
15.—John P. Windolph, (Rep.)	292
16.—Francis J. Langtry, (Tam.)	87
17.—Andrew Robinson, (Rep.)	88
18.—Robert Muh, (Tam.)	1,080
19.—William E. Burke, (Tam.)	304
20.—Thomas M. Campbell, (Tam.)	291
21.—Benjamin E. Hall, (Rep.)	3,112
22.—John J. O'Brien, (Tam.)	642
23.—William M. K. Olcott, (Rep.)	3,957
24.—Joseph Schilling, (Rep.)	132
25.—Charles A. Parker, (Rep.)	807
26.—Charles Wines, (Rep.)	1,407
29.—Elias Goodman, (Rep.)	2,972
28.—Collin H. Woodward, (Rep.)	1,581
29.—Henry L. School, (Rep.)	2,462
30.—Rufus R. Randall, (Rep.)	566

Results in the Congressional Districts.

The official canvass of votes cast for Congressmen shows the following figures as to the Tammany, Republican, and State Democracy candidates.

District.

7—Franklin Bartlett, (Tam.)	5,312
Austin E. Ford, (Rep.)	3,095
John Murphy, (State Dem.)	1,147
Bartlett over Ford	2,217
8—James J. Walsh, (Tam.)	9,466
John Murray Mitchell, (Rep.)	9,099
Walsh over Mitchell	367
9—Henry C. Miner, (Tam.)	8,038
Timothy J. Campbell, (State Dem. and Rep.)	7,084
John Simpson, (Rep.)	5,214
Miner over Campbell	954
10—Andrew J. Campbell, (Rep.)	13,845
Daniel E. Sickles, (Tam.)	12,982
George Karsch, (State Dem.)	2,331
Campbell over Sickles	863
11—William Sulzer, (Tam.)	11,208
Ferdinand Eidman, (Rep.)	10,524
Sulzer over Eidman	684
12—George B. McClellan, (Tam.)	10,933
Robert A. Chesebrough, (Rep.)	9,592
George Walton Green, (State Dem.)	2,042
McClellan over Chesebrough	1,341
13—Richard C. Shannon, (Rep.)	13,555
Amos J. Cummings, (Tam.)	13,089
Edward C. Baker, (State Dem.)	1,943
Shannon over Cummings	466
14—Lemuel E. Quigg, (Rep.)	24,332
John Connelly, (Tam.)	18,355
Quigg over Connelly	5,977
15—Philip B. Low, (Rep.)	21,562
Jacob A. Cantor, (Tam.)	17,028
Robert Grier Monroe, (State Dem.)	4,827
Low over Cantor	4,534

In that part of the Sixteenth Congressional District which is in this city, Ben L. Fairchild (Rep.) received 9,104 votes and William Ryan (Dem.) 7,253.

There were 547 blanks recorded in the Seventh Congressional District, 537 in the Eighth, 429 in the Ninth, 691 in the Tenth, 626 in the Eleventh, 621 in the Twelfth, 761 in the Thirteenth, 2,822 in the Fourteenth, and 1,253 in the Fifteenth. The State Democrats, it is claimed, voted blanks for Congressman in the Fourteenth District.

The Vote for Assemblymen.

The vote for Democratic and Republican candidates for the Assembly was as follows:

District.

1.—Daniel E. Finn, (Tam.)	3,871
Michael O'Sullivan, (Rep.)	2,875
Finn over O'Sullivan	996
2.—Thomas J. Barry, (Tam.)	3,779
Augustus Sparboro, (Rep.)	2,599
Barry over Sparboro	1,180
3.—Charles S. Adler, (Rep.)	3,136
Daniel O'Reilly, (Tam.)	2,928
Adler over O'Reilly	208
4.—James A. Donnelly, (Tam.)	2,855
Patrick J. Haybyrne, (Rep.)	1,703
Donnelly over Haybyrne	1,152
5.—Samuel J. Foley, (Tam.)	3,113
Albert W. Baillie, (Rep.)	2,660
Foley over Baillie	453
6.—Benjamin Hoffman, (Tam.)	3,530
William F. Grote, (State Dem.)	2,380
Samuel J. Lederer, (Rep.)	2,347
Hoffman over Grote	1,150
7.—Henry W. Hoops, Jr., (Rep.)	4,818
Henry W. Wolf, (Tam.)	3,946
Hoops over Wolf	872
8.—Alfred R. Conkling, (Rep.)	4,534
William H. Walker, (Tam.)	4,172
John Martin, (State Dem.)	1,227
Conkling over Walker	362
9.—John F. McDermott, (Tam.)	5,032
William C. Baxter, (Rep.)	4,931
McDermott over Baxter	101
10.—Jacob Kunzenman, (Tam. and State Dem.)	4,901
Herman Haussman, (Rep.)	3,506
Kunzenman over Haussman	1,485
11.—Frank D. Pavey, (Rep.)	4,356
Mitchell A. C. Levy, (Tam.)	2,073
Pavey over Levy	2,283
12.—Edward B. La Fetra, (Tam.)	3,916
Frederick Bartels, (Rep.)	2,753
La Fetra over Bartels	1,163
13.—William Halpin, (Rep.)	4,240
James H. Southworth, (Tam.)	3,998
Halpin over Southworth	242
14.—John P. Corrigan, (Tam.)	4,169
James L. Stewart, (Rep.)	4,001
Corrigan over Stewart	168
15.—Seth Wilks, (Rep.)	3,807
Louis F. Hettler, (Tam.)	3,426
Wilks over Hettler	381
16.—Charles Steinberg, (Rep.)	4,178
Victor J. Dowling, (Tam.)	4,090
Steinberg over Dowling	88
17.—Robert Miller, (Rep.)	3,364
Patrick F. Trainor, (Tam.)	3,232
Miller over Trainor	132
18.—Daniel J. Gleason, (Tam.)	3,413
George W. Wanmaker, (Rep.)	2,858
Lawrence P. Mingey, (State Dem.)	1,312
Gleason over Wanmaker	555
19.—Weston C. Percy, (Rep.)	4,278
Patrick J. Kerrigan, (Tam.)	4,050
Percy over Kerrigan	228
20.—John B. Fitzgerald, (Tam.)	2,871
John Tinsley, (Rep.)	2,315
Fitzgerald over Tinsley	556
21.—Howard Payson Wilds, (Rep.)	5,608
Moses Herman, (Tam.)	2,705
Wilds over Herman	2,903
22.—Michael F. Tobin, (Tam.)	3,349
Joseph J. Mendel, (Rep.)	2,861
Tobin over Mendel	488
23.—Judson Lawson, (Rep.)	7,226
Edwin T. Tallaferro, (Tam.)	2,915
Lawson over Tallaferro	4,311
24.—Louis H. Bold, (Rep.)	4,003
Robert B. Stadtfeld, (Tam.)	3,550
Bold over Stadtfeld	453
25.—Stephen S. Blake, (Tam.)	2,812
George E. Morey, (Rep.)	2,780
Blake over Morey	32
26.—Harvey T. Andrews, (Rep.)	5,118
Louis Davidson, (Tam.)	4,089
Andrews over Davidson	1,029
27.—Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., (Rep.)	6,801
Lyman W. Redington, (Tam.)	4,017
Reinhard over Redington	2,784
28.—George W. Hamilton, (Rep.)	5,275
James F. Reilly, (Tam.)	3,591
Hamilton over Reilly	1,684
29.—Alonzo Bell, (Rep.)	5,214
Arthur C. Butts, (Tam.)	3,837
Bell over Butts	1,377
30.—W. W. Miles, Jr., (Rep.)	3,655
Charles C. Marrin, (Tam.)	3,017
Miles over Marrin	638

While the total vote for Governor in this city was 274,174, the vote on the constitutional amendments was small, the totals being as follows: No. 1—141,813; No. 2—145,738; No. 3—149,209; No. 4—138,845; No. 5—144,194. The vote on the several amendments was divided as follows:

No. 1 (Revised Constitution)—For, 73,403; against, 56,405; defective, 535; blank, 11,470.

No. 2 (Apportionment)—For, 67,405; against, 66,641; defective, 453; blank, 11,236.

No. 3 (Canals)—For, 85,381; against, 52,768; defective, 307; blank, 10,753.

No. 4 (County Judges and

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SCME NOVEMBER NOVELS

Another of Mr. Hope's Fancies.

THE INDISCRETION OF THE DUCHESS. Being a Story Concerning Two Ladies, a Nobleman, and a Necklace. By Anthony Hope. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

In "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" Anthony Hope is a romancer again, and no longer a satirist of medium and high life in modern London. The specified time is the present, to be sure, but the happenings that involved Mr. Gilbert Aycon, the Duke and Duchess of Saint Maclou, whose estate lies in Normandy, not far from Mont Michel, and beautiful Marie Delhasse, the singer, belong to the age of romance, the era of d'Artagnan. Aycon and his friend Gustave went by steamer and train to the sleepy town of Avranche, but when they arrived they left all modern thoughts and things behind and were speedily transformed into chevaliers of the golden age. To be sure, Gustave is a trifle too modern. There is a suggestion of everyday common sense about him that jars. But as soon as he is happily out of the way, which is very soon after the story is well begun, every incident is purely romantic, and common sense does not disturb us at all.

The interest is, by turns, pleasingly sentimental or strongly exciting. There are strange happenings in every chapter. Flirtation and the growth of the tender passion in two young hearts are brought into violent contrast with robbery and bloodshed. The element of dramatic suspense is skillfully contrived and well sustained. The story is wildly "improbable," but it is purposely so. The improbable has a wholesome tonic effect when the literary malady called "realism" is epidemic.

The "indiscretion" of the Duchess was very mild. The foundation of the story is slight, and the whole fabric of it, though elaborate, is fragile. But it is just the book to pick up when you have a leisure hour or so after a hard day's work. It appears appropriately in the series of buckram 16mos that includes so many charming stories, and none that we remember that are not far above the ordinary.

A Romance of Ancient Rome.

IOLA: THE SENATOR'S DAUGHTER. A Story of Ancient Rome. (About 24 B. C.) By Mansfield Lovell Hillhouse. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Manners change, men do not, or, as Thackery expressed it, "human nature is pretty much the same in Regent Street as in the Via Sacra." In "Iola" the author presents a picture of the business classes in Rome some nineteen centuries ago, and Pbulius Nuevanus is the successful merchant. Neuvanus has been first a soldier under Julius Caesar, but has known how to unite fighting and trading. While his comrade Brusco has been subjected to all the buffets of fortune, Nnevanus has been the lucky man.

Iola is the daughter of Nuevanus and has been bred in luxury. Mr. Hillhouse describes in an elaborate manner Roman interiors, and in the course of his study we have Virgil and Horace in the Forum, a banquet, the baths, the chariot race, and many other episodes. Iola is loved by the gentle youth Horus Marcius, and Horus represents a literary Roman. After many vicissitudes of fortune, Iola and Horus are happy.

The current of the story runs smoothly, and the writer of this classical romance has good descriptive powers. There is, however, this misfortune about the classical antiquarian romance. It is a ground which has been almost exhausted by the prolific Ebers. The ways and manners of the Roman, minutely described by the indefatigable Mommsen, have little that is novel to-day. If, however, you incline too much to the romantic incidents in a novel of 1,900 years ago you lose the classical feeling; or if, on the contrary, you go in too strongly for Roman or Greek antiquities, you are not in touch with human passion. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, "Iola" is a well-written book, replete with erudition and of decided interest.

Stirring Adventures.

THE LAND OF THE CHANGING SUN. By Will N. Harben. 18mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 75 cents.

Harry Johnston, a poorly-built and sallow American, and Charles Thorndyke, a stalwart blond Englishman, are encountered here hanging on by their eyelids to a balloon. The regular aeronaut has dropped himself overboard, and the two men in the basket are far above the clouds. As the balloon lowers, they see an island in the ocean, and make a landing. Having eaten plentifully of clams, "fat and juicy," they begin their explorations. They find a well-beaten path, and something glittering in the moonlight. They pick up "a tap from the heel of a shoe, and it was made of solid silver." It must be a rich country, both of the men think, where silver is used for such purposes. Such it turns out to be. They are in the country of Alpha, where the people manufacture their own sunshine by means of electricity, and turn off at will all the best assorted natural phenomena.

Mr. Harben uses all kinds of machinery in his story, and people are going up to the skies or down under the earth in many peculiar vehicles. The policy adopted by the King of Alpha is finally found to work badly, and an electrical sun costs more than it is worth. Then the potentate retires from active business, distributes all his gold and silver, and Thorndyke, in an "ideal dawn," with pink lights, is happy with his Bernardino.

More "Yellow Aster" Philosophy.

CHILDREN OF CIRCUMSTANCE. A Novel. By Iota. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

It is very difficult for an ordinary mortal to get the point of view of a writer like the author of "The Yellow Aster." The dispositions, ethics, and manners of the men and women who figure in Iota's books are not at all like those of the people one meets in his daily walks, and they are just as surely unlike those of the characters in the works of English fiction which generations of readers have agreed to call great. To be sure, the same kind of folks, with the same high-strung emotions, obliquity of vision, and utter selfishness, transformed by the employment of many words into a certain unconvincing kind of heroism, appear in many novels of the present day that no one thinks of calling great or worthy. Iota is not unusual, original, or even startling in this newest work from her pen. But the every-day person, conscious of having a heart, and firmly believing in the existence of his soul, the man or woman who has "been where bells have knoll'd to church" and sat at good men's feasts, and occasionally wiped a tear from his or her eyelid, has never met these creatures elsewhere, and has no faith in them.

Unhappy Margaret is the heroine of "Children of Circumstance," and equally unhappy Beatrice is a "foil" to her. One is a maid and the other a wife, and there is only one man between them. Margaret is all love, that kind of love that seems to be a source of pain to its possessor and every one that comes in contact with it. She loves once and for all time, and, as the man she loves is married, she goes off to London to live in an obscure street with her old nurse, where, her conduct being exemplary and her countenance the mirror of truth and purity she is mistaken by the neighbors for a wicked woman. This often happens in books and on the stage.

After her inevitable fever, in which she is nursed by a fallen woman who is speedily converted to decent millinery by Margaret's pure influence, this heroine hires a house and feeds the night wanderers of London cold meat and hot coffee while she sings to them. It is only fair to the author to admit that Margaret soon loathes her self-imposed task and doubts the utility of her mission. Presently from among the hazy throng of the lost emerges into distinctness the figure of Caroline Brett, handsome and hopelessly bad, highly educated and gifted. This sinister, cynical person is soon taken, by the imaginative reader, to be the personification of Margaret's other self, of that charming but tiresome girl's possibilities for evil, to be, in short, Margaret's Mr. Hyde.

But, enough of "Children of Circumstance." People who like it will doubtless like it very much. It is not an evil book, nor is it a lively one. Fogies will say the writing and printing of it caused a great waste of time and clean white paper. But it is written and printed, and will be talked about by people who have no better topic handy.

Genuine
Pond's Extract
cures All PAIN
INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHAGES.
One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of
CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

THE ALMANAC FOR BOOK LOVERS

THE BOOK LOVER'S ALMANAC. 1895. (Third year.) New-York: Duprat & Co. $3.

If you are warmed with the "feu sacré" of the true lover of books, or even if you are not extatic, you cannot help being delighted with the charming appearance of "The Book Lover's Almanac." It is bound in the daintiest way. The paper is unexceptionable, the type perfect, the text interesting, and Mr. Jules Turcas's illustrations are happily conceived and in closest union with the subject matter.

The title page shows a whiff of incense coming from a censer, and on the spiral fume float the various types of readers. Gov. Winthrop and Benjamin Franklin represent past book lovers, and, to depict the bibliophile of to-day, the artist has drawn the library of a well-known New-York gentleman, the possessor of untold treasures. Around each page there twines in graceful form, as a border, an American vine, the Delaborda, which grows so profusely in the Adirondack region.

In the text there is a curious story of a book which belonged to Napoleon and was picked up on one of the Paris quays for 50 centimes—10 cents. It contained not only an autograph of Mme. Mère, but notes and figures from the man of destiny, inscribed by him when at St. Helena. Eugene Field's "Dr. Rabelais" is in neat verse. Altogether there are only 500 copies of "The Book Lover's Almanac" for 1895, for such neatness and nicety in print do not permit of a voluminous edition. It is to be trusted that before 1895 the entire issue will find an intelligent ownership.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK

—Harper's Magazine for December is a Christmas number, in covers of light olive, the usual ornamentation of which has been changed for the front of a Greek temple, through which is seen a blue sky, wherein shines the star of Bethlehem. There also appear holly and mistletoe, with cupids carrying garlands, as on the frontispiece of an eighteenth century French book. It is an interesting number, containing very philosophic, but not poetic, poems by W. D. Howells, illustrated by Howard Pyle; a description of "An Arabian Day and Night," by Poultney Bigelow, with eight illustrations by Frederic Remington; "Evolution of the Country Club," by Caspar W. Whitney, with illustrations by Smedley, Frost, Thulstrup, and others, and stories by Gertrude Hall, Thomas Hardy, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Julian Ralph, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Robert Grant; poems by Alfred Parsons and Lawrence Alma Tadema, and Richard Harding Davis's characteristic description of the "Show Places of Paris" at night, intelligently illustrated by C. D. Gibson. John Kendrick Bangs's "A Dramatic Evening," in the Editor's Drawer, is amusing and charmingly written.

—When Mr. Freeman died, in 1892, his work on Sicilian history was unfinished. Most fortunately there was much that had been done by him in manuscript for a fourth volume, and on Mr. Arthur J. Evans, the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, has devolved the task of putting together the original material for the present fourth volume. The editor is Mr. Freeman's son-in-law, and had the closest personal and literary relationship with the historian. In the present work may be found a general view of the Monarchy of Dionysios, and, availing himself of the most recent researches, much new light has been thrown by Mr. Evans on the history of Sicily. Copious notes and references add to the value of the volume.

—"Abraham Lincoln and the Downfall of American Slavery" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is based on intimate acquaintance with Lincoln. No one was for some years nearer him than Mr. Noah Brooks, the author of this volume, a new edition of a previous work. The relationship established in 1856 became more confidential with succeeding years. Mr. Brooks does not believe in those myths which invariably cluster around any illustrious personality, but in this life of Lincoln he has tried to tell the simple truth. The volume is certain to excite renewed interest, because it leaves on the reader's mind a definite likeness of an illustrious man. Beginning with exact social and political conditions before Lincoln's birth, the volume closes with his untimely end.

—Thomas Wright's biography of Defoe, a stout octavo, is ready, from the Messrs. Randolph. Mr. Wright's biography of Cowper will be recalled with the appearance of this work. He is a most indefatigable searcher for pure facts—there has seldom been a greater among writers of books—but Mr. Wright's qualifications on the art side are of another sort. He has not the mind which absorbs material and produces something new and more beautiful. He gives us too much raw material, too little in the way of finished products. But the book is a noteworthy one, and it is interesting.

—Roberts Brothers bring out in the pretty volume of small size the "Letters of Emily Dickinson," as edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. They contain a portrait of Miss Dickinson as a child and a view of her home—a beautiful and stately village home of a style current fifty years ago. Strange was the life of this gifted woman, and the strangeness with the reading of these letters passeth not away.

—All of us know the story of Irving's "Sketch Book." Irving tells how he wrote it, piecemeal, for the United States while he was in England. It was published bit by bit. But, somehow, the material was so interesting that it went to both sides of the ocean, and was warmly received on both. The new two-volume edition from Messrs. Lippincott is neatly printed, and the illustrations are excellent.

—In their Great Commanders Series, the Messrs. Appleton have a volume on Gen. Hancock, the author of which is Gen. Francis A. Walker. There are considerably fewer pages in it than in most other works in the same series, but the story is here, and it has been well told.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Coleridge letters, as edited by Ernest H. Coleridge, will be issued as two volumes. The most of the letters are new. They extend over the period from 1785 to 1833, and shed much light on the poet's eventful youth his ill health, poverty, and friendships. Among the illustrations will be sixteen portraits.

—Mr. Conway, the mountain climber, who has reached wonderful heights in Central Asia, will publish an account of his adventures last Summer in the Alps. With his Goorkhar, he walked over 900 miles. He will call his new book "The Alps from End to End."

—The Messrs. Putnam announce as in preparation a "History of the Fifth Army Corps," by William H. Powell, a large octavo, with maps, portraits, and plans. It will be issued in style similar to the "History of the Nineteenth Army Corps," which appeared two years ago.

—Mr. Boyd, the venerable writer of St. Andrew's, has in hand a new volume called "St. Andrew's and Elsewhere; Glimpses of Some Gone and of Things Left."

—Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" will soon be added to the Crassford Series. It will have an introduction by Henry Craik, who has investigated the circumstances in which the conception took shape in the author's mind, as well as the extent to which Swift was indebted to other writers. The edition will contain a hundred illustrations.

—Some of the English friends of the late Francis H. Underwood, one of the originators of The Atlantic, have read his posthumous novel, and are said to praise it highly. A publisher has already been found for it in London.

—Macmillan & Co. publish "American Book Plates," by Charles Dexter Allen. The subject is interesting to lovers of engravings, because book plates are little works, unconsidered trifles, in which artists usually place their hearts and, without pose, their most characteristic traits; to lovers of books, because book plates are records of their sentimental relatives, ancient and modern; and to all art lovers, because book plates should be expressions of the beautiful. Mr. Allen's book has an added interest. It is the work of an enthusiastic lover of book plates, intelligent enough to appreciate all the reasons that there may be for taking the slightest interest in them, and painstaking enough to do patiently the drudgery of cataloguing, classifying, and recording them. His book treats of name labels and mottoes, armorial book plates, pictorial and allegorical book plates, plates of colleges, libraries, and societies, plates of special interest to engravers, and contains an alphabetical list of early American book plates, a chronological list of the dated plates, an alphabetical list of the signed plates, a list of mottoes, a list of American collectors and collections, a list of societies, a bibliography, and a well-made index.

—Among the relics shown at the Gibbon exhibition in London is a list of the historian's books written by himself on the backs of playing cards—probably the earliest card catalogue now in existence.

—Thomas Whittaker is the publisher of the Rev. Edward Augustus Rand's story for boys, entitled "A Salt-Water Hero." The adventures of certain lads in Newfoundland and the British Provinces are well told, and the volume is precisely of that character which would interest young readers.

—Mr. W. H. Barlow has recently published a work setting forth a new system of script shorthand, especially adapted to such work as newspapers call for. It is published by the Stenogrphers' Printing and Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and is the result of large experience.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIFE OF DANIEL DEFOE. By Thomas Wright. 8vo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.75.

THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE. Edited by the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, LL. D. The Book of Numbers by Robert A. Watson, D. D. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE OF YORK MARINER. Told for the Children's Library. With illustrations by George Cruikshank. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

AMERICAN BOOK PLATES. A Guide to Their Study, with Examples. By Charles Dexter Allen. With a Bibliography by Eben Newell Hewins. Small quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH. By Ian MacLaren. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE FABLES OF AESOP. Selected, Told Anew and Their History Traced by Joseph Jacobs. Done into pictures by Richard Heighway. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS' EXTERMINATION OR EMANCIPATION. By Leo Errera. With a prefatory note by Theodore Mommsen. Translated from the French by Bella Löwy. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

EDWARDS'S HYGIENE. With Anatomy and Physiology. Being an Amplification of Edwards's Catechism of Hygiene. By Joseph F. Edwards, M. D. 8vo. New-York: Edward N. Slevin.

UP THE SUSQUEHANNA. A Series of Summer Letters from the Chesapeake Bay to Otsego Lake, &c. By Hiles C. Pardoe. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. $1.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF AUBREY DE VERE. Edited, with a preface, by George E. Woodberry. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SOCIETY'S LIST AND CLUB REGISTER. Tenth Year. Season of 1894-5. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's. $3.

THE ADVENTURES OF FERDINAND TOMASSO. By Lehmos. 12mo. New-York: The Irving Company.

LETTERS OF EMILY DICKINSON. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. In two volumes. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

TOWARD UTOPIA. Being Speculations in Social Evolution. By A Free Lance. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BLANCHE. A story for Girls. By Mrs. Molesworth. With eight illustrations by R. Barnes. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker, $1.50.

GEN. HANCOCK. By Gen. Francis A. Walker. Great Commander Series. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH FICTION. By William Edward Simons. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION YEAR BOOK, 1894. 8vo. Boston.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HELL. By John Phillipson. New-York: Industrial Publication Company.

A REJOINDER TO PROF. WEISMANN. By Herbert Spencer. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

SOPHIA ADELAIDE. A Chapter in Contemporaneous History. Translated from the French. 12mo. New-York: Alberta Himan, 146 West 23d St. Paper, 50 cents.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY DENIED

The Governor Gives His Answer to the Seventy Committee.

WILL NOT ABANDON THEIR PLANS

What Joseph Larocque Says of the Necessity of Prosecuting All the Election Cases—Col. Fellows and His Accusers.

Gov. Flower has refused to grant the request of the Committee of Seventy, concurred in by District Attorney Fellows, that he appoint a Special Deputy Attorney-General to prosecute the election frauds in this city.

His reasons for refusing the request are contained in his letter which was yesterday received by Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 22, 1894.

Messrs. Joseph Larocque, Charles C. Beaman, Horace Porter, Committee, New-York:

Gentlemen: Your communication of yesterday's date and inclosures, requesting me to require the Attorney General in person or by deputy, to attend the Oyer and Terminer to be held in the City of New-York on the 1st of December next, for the purpose of managing and conducting certain actions and proceedings relating to crimes committed against the election laws and misconduct of public officers, in which respect the District Attorney concurs, is received.

Yesterday charges were preferred against District Attorney Fellows by citizens of New-York, which I have sent him and asked him to answer within eight days. Until these charges are disposed of I prefer not to take any action with regard to the subject of your letter. Very respectfully yours, ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Larocque said the ill-advised action of the Committee of Five has seriously hampered the plans of the Committee of Seventy, in that it has prevented the immediate prosecution of the crimes against the election laws that the committee so much wished to bring about.

Mr. Larocque said that the conduct of the District Attorney's office might well have been left for a time when the necessity for trying the election law crimes was not so great.

"However," he added, "the committee has by no means given up hope of securing a favorable answer to our request.

"Last evening Gen. Porter, Mr. Beaman, and myself sent a supplementary letter to Gov. Flower, suggesting that the charges against Fellows make it additionally imperative that the Attorney General conduct these important election cases, inasmuch as the District Attorney will be kept busy defending himself.

"The Governor had evidently not received that letter when he wrote his reply to us, and it is just possible that he may change his mind after reading it.

"In any event, we will continue insisting that the Attorney General be directed to act, for it is important that these cases be pushed immediately. They should be conducted by some one in whom the public has confidence."

It was understood yesterday that the Committee of Seventy will make an effort to have the charges against District Attorney Fellows withdrawn for the present.

The strength of the position which the Five hold in regard to the charges brought by them against Col. Fellows has not been made public. They declare that with the knowledge they possess they could not have taken a step contrary to the one followed.

They refuse to enter into any argument about the matter, and in nowise indicated that they regret their action, notwithstanding the criticism directed against them.

Col. Fellows yesterday said that his defense would be presented to the Governor at the proper time, and that until then he would have nothing to make public respecting the case.

THINK THAT HER MIND IS AFFECTED

A Woman Who Says She Is Mrs. L. J. Turner Taken to Bellevue.

A policeman of the Old Slip Station saw a well-dressed, respectable-looking woman acting queerly, in front of 22 Fulton Street, shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday. He took her to the station house.

She told the Sergeant that she was Mrs. Lucinda J. Turner, thirty-seven years old, a widow, of 29 Warren Street, New-Bedford, Mass., where she had a brother-in-law, a builder, named Cunningham, and a nine-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Turner also said that she left her home a few days ago, without informing her relatives, and came to this city from Boston, on the steamer Providence.

She told the Sergeant that her husband had been an Odd Fellow, and that she was afraid the Odd Fellows were after her. Fearing that the woman was suffering from dementia, an ambulance was sent for from the Hudson Street Hospital.

When she saw it she appealed to the Sergeant to permit her to remain in charge of the police, as she did not want to go to the hospital. She refused to state the nature of her errand in this city.

At the Hudson Street Hospital the woman's ailment was diagnosed as dementia, and she was transferred to Bellevue.

JERSEY CITY GAMBLERS SENTENCED

Eight of Them Sent to the State Prison by Judge Hudspeth.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—Judge Hudspeth this morning made examples of several policy dealers who had been convicted in the General Sessions Court.

William Zachman, the ex-"green goods" man, who subsequently introduced the Canadian "red and green" lottery here, was sentenced to State prison for three years. John Offerman and Lewis Warbeck, two of his clerks, received two years each, and James Reeves, William Ryerson, William Landers, Edward Wayne, and Henry Reinecke one year each.

Florence Hall, who had previously been sentenced to State prison for one year, was transferred to the penitentiary for the same time, his physician having certified that he was afflicted with pulmonary consumption, and that hard labor and close confinement would hasten his death. His case will probably be laid before the Court of Pardons.

Regents' Examinations Next Week.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Regents' examinations are to be held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week in this city, Buffalo, Syracuse, and New-York for law and medical students' certificates and for licenses to practice medicine. Regents' examinations in preliminary and academic subjects will also take place in about 100 academies and high schools at the same time. In New-York City about 1,000 students are expected to take the examinations for law and medical students' certificates.

After Jan. 1 the State Board of Law Examiners, recently appointed by the Court of Appeals, will conduct all examinations for admission to the bar. Austen G. Fox of New-York City is President of the board and Franklin M. Dana of this city Secretary. An examination will be held in January.

Mississippi Populists Stirring.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 23.—Frank Burkett, Populist leader of the State; Brown, Populist nominee against Allen, Democrat, in the First District; Jameson, Populist nominee for Congress against Money, Democrat, in the Fourth District, and Newman, Populist nominee against Spencer, Democrat, in the Seventh District, were in the city to-day and have ordered certified copies of the election from these three districts, which indicates that Congressional tests are to be made. It is thought that the contestants will attack the franchise clause of the new Constitution.

Limited His Burial Expenses.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Dr. Arthur Von Luna died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital this morning from morphine poisoning. He left a letter directing that his funeral expenses be limited to $50, and that the proceeds of his life insurance be sent to his daughter in Germany. Von Luna was a specialist from Germany, and was fitting up a hospital. He had domestic troubles in Germany.

CASTING BALLOTS BY MACHINERY

Members of the Committee Recognize the Simplicity and Secrecy of the Myers Invention.

The Myers ballot machine was exhibited yesterday to the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and the expressions of those who saw the manner in which the machine is worked at an election indicated that it met with their entire approbation.

It is impossible to conceive of a man so ignorant or so illiterate that he cannot vote a straight party ticket with the machine, and the only man who cannot vote a split ticket with it is one who is color blind and who cannot read or count.

Men who are totally blind have used it many times with an assurance that they have voted for the candidates of their choice. The machine works automatically in everything except that it cannot select the candidates for the voter or push in the knobs that are to register his selections. Voting by it is the perfection of simplicity; in fact, its simplicity is so obvious that when Mr. Myers declared that Chauncey M. Depew and Gov. Flower could vote with it without being sent back to the booth the members of the Seventy who were present believed him.

The mechanism is contained within a steel cabinet, or booth, 5 feet square and 7 feet high, that is lighted by gas or lamp, and insures the utmost secrecy. At the opening of the polls every indicator attached to the machine is set at zero, and from the first ballot that is cast it is possible to see at any time of day, if required, the exact number of voters who have cast their ballots and the number that each candidate has received. The only indication, however, that is at all times open to view is the one that registers the number of persons who have gone into the booth to vote, the indicators that register the votes being locked from view until the polls have been closed and the votes are to be counted.

When the polls are closed, the back of the booth is opened, the figures are taken from the various indicators, and the entire vote is then practically canvassed.

The modus operandi of voting by this machine is, in brief, as follows:

After the voter has proved his qualifications to the Inspectors, he enters the booth. There he finds the various tickets arranged in perpendicular order against the back of the inside of the booth. The tickets are printed in different colors, with the party name at the top of each. Opposite the name of each candidate is a knob. To vote for a candidate the voter simply pushes in this knob, which remains in, and his vote is registered on the indicator that is unseen in the back compartment of the booth, and his ballot is cast. This he repeats against the name of every candidate that he wishes to vote for, and his duty is done. The mechanism is so perfect that no one can vote for the same man twice or for two men for the same office.

After the ballot has been cast, the voter leaves the booth through the exit doors, and in doing so the mechanism is automatically readjusted and made ready for the next voter. No indication of the choice of candidates appears.

A straight party ticket may be voted by this machine within half a minute, no matter how many names may be upon it, and a complicated split ticket may readily be voted within a minute.

A blind voter can locate the names from information obtained from a poster outside the booth in the polling place, and can vote with the aid of the machine almost as readily as one who can see.

Many of these machines have been in use for the last two years at local elections in the western part of the State with satisfactory results, and yesterday the authorities of Niagara County decided to use it for all elections hereafter. The cost of the machine is only $480.

Among the members of the Seventy who saw the exhibition of the machine yesterday were Joseph Larocque, Simon Sterne, Frederic Taylor, Gustav H. Schwab, W. Travers Jerome, Charles Stewart Smith, John P. Townsend, and John P. Faure.

RAN DOWN A GANG OF BURGLARS

The Party Had Been Robbing Barbers' Shops and Other Places.

The police have run down a gang of burglars who have been robbing barbers' shops and stores.

The men are William A. Blank, a graduate of Manhattan College and at one time, it is said, a stenographer in the District Attorney's office; William Green of 16 First Street, Joseph Kline, who makes his home in lodging houses, and Louis Reuter of 241 East Tenth Street, now in the Tombs on a charge of burglary, who is said to be the leader of the party.

Blank, Green, and Kline were arrested on Wednesday, having been seen carrying a lot of paints into a place in Clinton Street.

Reuter, Blank, and Kline on Monday tried to rob Goldstein's shoe store, at 344 Seventh Avenue. They were detected by a policeman, and Reuter was caught. The gang next got into Dawson's paint store, 453 Grand Street, and carried off a lot of the stock.

Blank furnished the police with the following list of places he had helped to rob:

Sept. 5—Barber's shop at 311 Bowery; had to break through five different locks to get ten razors and three hair clippers.

Sept. 30—Barber's shop of Joseph Milliard, 155 First Avenue; got a violin, a guitar, and a mandolin, together with some razors and $70 worth of other property.

Oct. 15—Barber's shop at 69 First Avenue; got $60 worth of property.

Nov. 4—Barber's shop of Philip Kronengola, 30 Stuyvesant Place; got 1,400 cigars, twelve razors, hair clippers, and other property.

Nov. 14—Shoe store of John Moskovitz, 52 Avenue A; got thirty pairs of shoes.

Nov. 16—Tailor's store of Philip Hubner of 96 Third Avenue; secured garments made to order.

Nov. 17—Paint store of George E. Glemer, 131 Clinton Street; secured some paint and $60 worth of brushes.

Blank and Kline were held yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court for examination this morning. Green was committed to the care of a policeman for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court on complaint of having robbed Goldstein's shoe store on Nov. 19.

A PRICE ON "THE BOY TERROR'S" HEAD

For His Capture, Dead or Alive, Roseland Villagers Will Pay.

ROSELAND, N. J., Nov. 23.—The people of this village have subscribed $50, to be paid as a reward for the capture—dead or alive—of Lewis Conklin, "the boy terror," who has robbed many of the residents of this vicinity. If Conklin is not captured by to-morrow, the reward will be increased.

Conklin was sought by twenty citizens last night. They ransacked the barns, old buildings, and bushes within a radius of two miles of the village. Some went as far as the mountains in Verona, but no sight was had of Conklin.

Ten Years for Coachman Williams.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 23.—John P. Williams, the colored coachman of Henry W. Baldwin of Flushing, who confessed to robbing and setting fire to his employer's handsome residence at that place, and who pleaded guilty to arson and burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to-day. Judge Garretson sent him to Sing Sing for three years for burglary and seven years for arson. Williams was a leader in the Flushing colored Baptist Church, leader of the colored band, and an artist. He attributes his downfall to horse racing.

Two Men Killed by Dynamite.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 23.—An explosion of dynamite this morning on Cox's Hill resulted in the death of Joseph Hoskins and Frank Ridley and the serious injury of Fred Hoskins and Benjamin Franklin.

The men were engaged in digging a reservoir for the City Water Works Company. They used dynamite for blasting rock.

The dynamite sticks became wet in the rain this morning, and the men put them before a fire to dry. The men were about the fire when the dynamite exploded.

An Aged Railroad Employe Dead.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 23.—Thomas B. Gilson, the oldest employe in point of service connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, died here this afternoon. He was eighty-one years old. In 1848 he was foreman of the construction work on this road. He was Supervisor of the mountain division of the Pennsylvania for twenty-one years. He was Supervisor of the Hollidaysburg and Morrison's Cove Branch for twenty-three years, and died in service.

It is not

An experiment—but a *Proved Success.* Thousands of housekeepers who at first thought they never could use any shortening but lard, now use COTTOLENE and couldn't be induced to change, simply because it is better, cheaper and more healthful. The genuine has this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Look for it.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Important Passenger Traffic Agreements Ratified.

NO COMMISSIONS WILL BE PAID

Canadian Lines Agree to Co-operate with American Trunk Lines—East-Bound Rates to be Restored.

Nearly all of the Eastern railroad men who went to Buffalo in the early part of this week to discuss questions relating to passenger traffic east of St. Louis and Chicago have returned to their homes well pleased with the result of the meeting. Two or three agreements of unusual importance were unanimously ratified, and one question—the payment of commissions on passenger business—was definitely settled for the first time in ten years.

Nearly fifty influential railroad men attended the Buffalo meetings. They were representatives of the trunk lines, the Central Traffic Association lines, the Canadian lines, and some of the New-England lines. Commissioners Goddard and Farmer, Chairman Blanchard, and Vice Chairman Donald were there, as also were several of the principal executive officers of the Eastern and Western trunk lines. Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association, as the outcome of a visit to Montreal a few days ago, was able to lay before the meeting a binding agreement to stop paying commissions on east-bound passenger business from St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western points to the Atlantic coast.

This agreement bore the signatures of President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and General Manager Seargeant of the Grand Trunk. Inasmuch as the American trunk lines have been trying for several years to induce the rival Canadian lines to sign just such an agreement, no time was lost in ratifying the compact on Wednesday last. It will take effect Jan. 1. The practice of paying commissions to ticket brokers has been a costly one to the railroad lines, and experience has demonstrated that it has been of no real advantage to any of the roads. A conservative estimate places the amount annually expended by the trunk lines on east-bound passenger traffic from St. Louis and Chicago at about $1,500,000. This outlay has been in addition to the salaries of the regular ticket agents.

Another important outcome of the Buffalo meetings was an agreement cordially entered into by all the railroads concerned, including the Canadian lines, to restore east-bound passenger rates west of St. Louis to the standard basis, and keep them there. The restoration will take effect on Jan. 1, and in the meantime all of the railroad companies are pledged to make no contracts for services beyond the first of next year at less than standard rates.

About the only drawback to the complete success of this week's conferences is the difficulty experienced in getting the large blocks of reduced-rate unlimited Lehigh Valley tickets out of the market. General Passenger Agent Lee of the Lehigh Valley Road has worked in apparent good faith with Commissioner Farmer to remove these disturbing factors, but some of the Buffalo ticket brokers absolutely decline to give them up in bulk. The brokers evidently do not expect to get any more unlimited tickets at reduced rates very soon, and they therefore regard what they have as good merchandise to keep in stock. It is barely possible that the trunk-line roads may combine and make a rate between Buffalo and New-York below the price paid by the brokers for their Lehigh Valley tickets, thereby speedily forcing the latter out of the market.

Central Vermont Election.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 23.—Central Vermont Railroad stockholders elected the following Directors at their annual meeting here to-day: Edward C. Smith of St. Albans, L. J. Sargent of Montreal, B. B. Smalley of Burlington, John Bell of Belleville, Ontario; Charles Percy of Montreal, James R. Langdon of Montpelier, B. P. Cheney of Boston, F. S. Stranahan of St. Albans, W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, and Robert Coit of New-London. One vacancy is left to be filled by the new board.

The report of the Directors showed a gratifying condition of affairs, indicating that the depression of the past year has been weathered in good shape. The receipts for the year ending June 30 were $5,245,053.20; operating expenses, $3,658,993.66; net revenue, $1,586,059.54. This amount, less the fixed charges, leaves a profit of $5,513.87. The prospect is bright for next year.

Exercised Over the Coal Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—The present dembralized state of the anthracite coal trade was the subject of a lengthy conference at the Reading Terminal this afternoon between the following railway magnates: President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading Railroad Company, President Elisha P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

To-day's conference was presumably called for the sole purpose of devising some means of bringing about an amicable settlement of the troubles in the trade, and that, at any rate, it is believed, was the chief subject under discussion. What the result of the conference was could not be learned, as all of the railroad Presidents engaged in it refused to talk.

Southern Railway Stock Abroad.

The announcement that a foreign syndicate had been formed for the purpose of taking a portion of the new stock issued by the recently-organized Southern Railway Company was made by Mr. Coster of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday. The amount of such securities to be taken will not be disclosed at present, but it will be quite large. The stock will be sent to London and distributed in ten-share certificates. The foreign syndicate will arrange for listing it on the London Stock Exchange.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Senator Camden and his business allies have projected a railroad, to begin with a connection with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, owned by the Davis-Elkins people, and extending through Clarksburg, and on to the Ohio River, at New-Martinsburg, West Va. It will be a connecting link between the Davis-Elkins interests on the north and the Camden systems, the Ohio River and the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroads on the south and west.

—The Executive Committee of the International Association of Ticket Agents met in Philadelphia yesterday. Secretary C. G. Cadwallader of the Pennsylvania Railroad was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Theodore W. Venaman of Evansville, Ind. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Boston, on Sept. 11, 1895.

—The New-York members of what is known as the Olcott-Earle reorganization committee were in Philadelphia yesterday, and were in conference with the local members of the committee and their counsel. Subsequently the party called upon the receivers of the Reading Company.

—A meeting will be held in this city on Dec. 5 of committees of the Central Traffic Association in charge of the organization of passenger pools in connection with business east-bound from Chicago and St. Louis.

—There will be a meeting of trunk line Passenger Agents in this city on Dec. 12, to consider matters pertaining to the traffic in and out of Buffalo.

—President Roswell P. Miller of the St. Paul Road says that the policy of that company just now is to cut expenses close to the bone.

—George H. Daniels, Central Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has returned to New-York after a

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th and 57th Sts—8:15—Grand Orchestral Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Crust of Society. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée, 2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th and 40th Sts. Matinée, 2:00, Romeo et Juliette.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy. Matinée.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	36	44	3:30 P. M.	38	52
6 A. M.	36	44	6 P. M.	37	50
9 A. M.	41	46	9 P. M.	34	47
12 M.	38	49	12 P. M.	32	44

Average temperature yesterday.....47
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....41½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers in early morning, and then Fair, Cooler, West Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOLD FOR THE TREASURY.

When, at noon to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury opens the sealed bids for the new loan, he will be able at once to allot the entire issue of $50,000,000 to subscribers who will not take from the United States Treasury a single dollar of the gold required to pay for the bonds. The premium offered will reduce the rate of interest which the Government must pay for the money it borrows to a fraction less than 3 per cent., and the issue will be subscribed for twice over, and perhaps even more.

This, in a nutshell, is the outcome of the President's determination to fortify the Treasury by the sale of bonds. To speak of the success of the loan as gratifying is to say little. The national pride, as well as the national credit, is of course involved in the success of any effort to borrow money by a bond issue. But ends more important than the gratification of pride will be accomplished by this loan. To begin with, it gives new proof, not only of the Government's determination, but also of its ability, to maintain gold payments. It demonstrates that, notwithstanding the grave defects of our currency, the credit of the Government is so good that it can borrow money at less than 3 per cent. interest. It restores the gold reserve of the Treasury to the full amount of $100,000,000, which it has been expected to maintain, and, what is not less important, it raises the Treasury's dwindling supply of cash to an amount ample to meet its needs until the new revenues incidental to the present tariff law and the revival of business activity shall begin to flow in more generously.

Taken together, these various considerations will have an encouraging and beneficial effect upon the minds of business men. So long as the Treasury is weak in gold and in cash, the daily statistics of its condition are anxiously studied, and it constitutes a real and serious obstacle to the return of prosperous conditions. So soon as all anxiety is removed by the results of this bond issue, gold will go begging. The banks that have so generously and wisely opened their vaults will not miss the gold they have given up, while they will be looking over their business, benefited by the greater activity which the success of the loan directly promotes.

The Treasury will be able to allot the bonds in such a manner as to secure for the Treasury $58,000,000 of net gold, since subscriptions exceeding the amount of the entire issue have been sent on by individuals and institutions that will supply their gold without recourse to the Sub-Treasury. That the Secretary of the Treasury will deem it politic to supply bonds only to those who have subscribed under this condition cannot, of course, be asserted. It would be natural for him to make such an allotment as would result in putting in the Treasury the greatest amount of gold, and that plan would involve the rejection of bids coming from those who would be likely to draw upon the Treasury stock of gold. Should the Secretary deem it advisable to recognize both classes of bidders, the net return in gold would, of course, be somewhat diminished. We have felt that, after all, those bankers who have from the first asserted their intention to furnish their own gold were deserving of some special credit. It is not disputed that the holders of legal tenders have a right to exchange them for gold at the Sub-Treasury. It has even been contended that they ought so to exchange them in obtaining gold for these new bonds that they ought to draw down the Treasury's stock of gold as much as possible, further to demonstrate the defects of our currency system, and make it so odious that remedial legislation would become imperative. But the system is odious enough now. Its defects are perfectly well known. There is no occasion for further proof of the fact that so long as we keep outstanding several hundred millions in greenbacks, in addition to the Treasury notes, silver certificates, and other forms of paper money, all ultimately resting upon the Treasury gold reserve, that that reserve can never be secure. But an intending subscriber to the new bonds might well ask himself just what he wished to do—whether to help the President in his laudable desire to replenish the reserve, or to make the currency more odious by further diminishing that reserve. To adopt the latter course would be about as reasonable as it would be for a man who felt himself somewhat out of health to take a dose of poison to make himself surely sick enough to call in a doctor. At any rate, the bankers of New-York, aided to some extent by those of Boston, San Francisco, and other interior cities, Chicago being excepted, have pursued the course that has seemed to us to be wise and sound. Their determination to meet the Treasury's needs from their own stock of gold has been helpful to the Government, gives renewed assurance of the readiness of the bankers of New-York to sustain the national credit, and will contribute in a marked degree, we think, to the return of business prosperity.

THE HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY.

At their meeting yesterday the Park Commissioners, or a majority of them, seemed to betray a certain consciousness that they had not been cutting, and were not then and there cutting, a very impressive figure. It was natural that this consciousness should take the form of bluster, as was expressed in Mr. Tappen's amusing appeal to the "intelligent public" from the strictures of the press. The fact is that it is precisely the intelligent public that has been outraged by the goings-on of Messrs. Tappen and Clausen about the Harlem River Driveway, and has been appealing through the press to the other part of the public which did not pay much attention to these matters, and, with respect to them, might be called the unintelligent public, and trying to arouse it to an appreciation of what these Park Commissioners were trying to do in the way of vandalizing the city's possessions. In these circumstances, Mr. Tappen's appeal was merely comic, almost as comic as Mr. Clausen's lecturing Mr. Olmsted on the functions of landscape architecture and the distinction between works of beauty and works of utility. Indeed, the Commissioners demeaned themselves at the meeting as they have been accustomed to demean themselves throughout the controversy about the speedway, in which they have been on one side and all those citizens who know anything of what a Park Commissioner is presumed officially to know have been on the other. That is to say, they have demeaned themselves like refractory pupils, who were not only ignorant but unwilling to learn.

The ground that Mr. Olmsted took was that which he might have been expected to take. He was willing to act as a consulting landscape architect in conjunction with the regular landscape architect of the department if the treatment of the Harlem River Driveway was difficult enough to justify such a conjunction; but only if this association was agreeable to Mr. Vaux. It need not be said that this was as far as possible from the intention of the Commissioners. That a certain line of action would be agreeable to their landscape architect has for some time been to them a conclusive reason why they should not take it. Indeed, they informed Mr. Olmsted that Mr. Vaux was obnoxious to them, Though they declined to specify in what his obnoxiousness consisted, it is evident enough. It consisted in attaching more value to his own opinions in respect to his own business than to theirs. They set out to build a driveway which should be merely a place to speed horses, with no professional advice but that of an engineer and a contractor.

Although this driveway was to be laid out along one of the most picturesque stretches of river shore in or about Manhattan Island, they meant entirely to ignore the view of it and the view from it, to throw away the possibility of an effective landscape treatment of it, and to treat it with no more respect to art than if it had been a railway cutting or a railway embankment. From this barbarous proposition they were deterred by the appeals that were made to themselves and to the public by artists and by persons of artistic perceptions. The artists and the cultivated public became "obnoxious" to them, and in the highest degree obnoxious became their own landscape architect, who had first pointed out to them what a piece of folly they were committing. Having been bullied out of their first position, they seem to have resolved that, at all events, their landscape architect, the fittest possible person to design the driveway in the first place, should have nothing to do with remodeling it. After some abortive experiments in advertising for landscape architects, they applied to a landscape architect whose fitness is unquestioned. And he disappoints them by declining to undertake the work except in collaboration with the landscape architect who is obnoxious to them.

The plain truth is that while Messrs. Tappen and Clausen may be very respectable and estimable citizens, they have no special fitness for the duties of a Park Commissioner. Not to have a special fitness for those duties is to have a special unfitness for them, especially when the lack of special fitness is accompanied with a belief that nobody has any special fitness for designing parks and parkways, that one man's opinion is as good as another's, especially if the one is a Park Commissioner, and that a landscape architect is not entitled to be deferred to by a layman in questions of landscape architecture. Actuated by these cheerful beliefs, and dressed in a little brief authority, the present Park Commissioners have been playing very fantastic tricks indeed. It is a comfort to reflect that their authority is brief and that it is likely to be abbreviated by one of the earliest acts of the next Legislature.

KOLB'S CRAZY VAPORING.

The verdict of the leading Populist newspaper in Alabama, that Kolb is "crazy," affords the only reasonable explanation of that erratic person's proclamation that he "will be Governor," and his appeal to his "friends and supporters from all parts of the State" to be at Montgomery on the 1st of December to give their "aid and support in a lawful and peaceable manner to vindicate their liberties."

The State election of Alabama took place on the 6th of August, the returns were duly made according to law, and were canvassed by the Legislature on the 17th inst., when William C. Oates was declared to have been elected Governor by a vote of 110,865 to 83,288 for Reuben F. Kolb. After the election Kolb had made wild allegations of fraud, as he had done two years before, and claimed to be "legally elected" Governor. He then made threats of being inaugurated, and a conference of the defeated candidates for all the State offices was called, which decided upon a convention of delegates from the several counties of the State to be held on the 12th of November. This convention declared that Kolb had been "elected by the qualified electors," and the will of the people had been "set aside through the agency of election managers and county officials, aided and abetted by a corrupt judiciary," but it gave no countenance to Kolb's scheme for proceeding outside of the law to set himself up as Governor.

The occasion for the crazy candidate's latest outbreak was the refusal of the Legislature, in making the official canvass, to heed the protest of a number of Populist Senators, whereby, says Kolb, "the constitutional rights of the people were trampled upon." The protest itself is something of curiosity, as it was against the counting of the votes of fifteen counties, containing about one-fourth of the vote of the State. Kolb declared in his pronunciamento that the "frauds committed" in these counties, "of which we have positive sworn evidence," would be "more than sufficient to wipe out" the majority of 27,582 claimed for Oates. It so happens that the list of counties contains those in which the difference between the votes of Oates and Kolb was greatest, and which have been most strongly Democratic in all recent elections. They are those in which the Jeffersonians and Populists and Republicans are all notoriously weak, and it was by picking those out and rejecting all their returns that the vote of Oates was to be brought below that of Kolb.

The refusal to recognize this ridiculous protest is the basis of Kolb's threat to upset the peace and good order of the State of Alabama on the 1st of December by an attempt to make himself Governor. What he threatens is insurrection, and if he could accomplish what he seems willing to attempt it would end in treason and rebellion, which would not be received with much patience by the people of the country. But there is no danger. Kolb's 1st of December demonstration, if he puts in an appearance at Montgomery at all, will be a fiasco. Even the Populists are showing that they have too much sense to engage in any such performance. It will have one good effect. It will end Kolb and his crazy claims.

MISGUIDED ZEAL.

We are not sure but the five "citizens of New-York" who presented charges against District Attorney Fellows furnished the Governor justification for declining to comply with the request of the Committee of Seventy until these charges have been "tried and disposed of." The logical order of proceeding would seem to be to ascertain whether a new District Attorney is not what is wanted, instead of the assumption of the prosecuting function by the Attorney General, so long as the alternative was presented in that way.

These young and zealous "citizens" must now see that they have "made a mess of it," unless their purpose was to embarrass the Committee of Seventy and give the command of the situation to Gov. Flower. They have probably blundered into doing just what the enemies of municipal reform would have gladly taken much trouble to bring about, assuming that the Governor is with them.

We do not know what use Mr. Flower will make of the opportunity thus unwittingly given him. He might remove Fellows and appoint in his place a man against whom charges could not be brought, but who would not be too hard on Tammany malefactors, and then he might assume that there was no longer any occasion for putting the prosecution of those malefactors in charge of a Republican Attorney General. That would be a little hard on Fellows, but the Governor has the alternative of assuming that these charges contain the whole case against the District Attorney and dismissing them. Then it might be said that Fellows was "vindicated," and that there was no reason for "supplanting" him in the duties of his office, either by requiring the Attorney General to perform any of them or by having a new District Attorney.

Either way, the five have done more mischief than one would suppose them capable of, and, assuming that they meant well, they must see now that it would have been safer to consult somebody with experience and discretion before rushing in to upset things. Zeal and youthful ardor is a great thing properly directed, but there is need of a little wisdom and experience to give it balance.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.

The infrequency of serious accidents upon the ferries to and from this island is a common subject of remark. Undoubtedly it argues a high degree of skill and vigilance upon the part of the pilots of ferryboats. The accident that occurred yesterday in the North River is a striking exception to the rule. A ferryboat of the largest and finest class was allowed to come into collision with the bulkhead of the slip with such force as to smash in the side of her cabin and to inflict serious injuries upon several passengers. That the collision did not result in a frightful tragedy seems to have been an "accident," and really the only circumstance connected with the collision that is entitled to that name.

There is no doubt that the ferryboat was going nearly or quite at full speed when the collision occurred. Certainly such a crash could not have been brought about by a vessel merely drifting with the tide, for there is no tide in these waters that runs with such violence as to accomplish such a result, and there is no evidence that the tide yesterday was any stronger than usual. There was no fog, neither was the ferryboat forced out of her course by any other vessel. The collision was the result of sheer miscalculation of the rate at which the vessel was going, if not of a reckless absence of calculation.

If the collision had produced fatal results, a Coroner's inquest would have furnished an investigation that would have fixed the responsibility for the loss of life. There is no reason why such an investigation should not be undertaken, though no fatal results have followed. On the contrary, there is every reason, in the safety of passengers and in the averting of danger of even more serious results from a like cause, why a thorough investigation should be instituted by the corporation which owns the steamboat and employs her officers and crew, and why the result of that investigation should be made public.

A NEW NAVY YARD.

The purchase of additional land at Algiers, on the Mississippi, opposite New-Orleans, is one more step toward the establishment of the much-needed new dry dock and navy yard for the Gulf region. This place was chosen for a naval station more than twoscore years ago, and a reservation there was secured. Under Secretary Whitney a board of naval officers, instructed to select a site for a yard, either on or near the Gulf of Mexico or on the South Atlantic coast, fixed upon Algiers, after an exhaustive consideration of the advantages offered by other points. A second commission, under Secretary Tracy, composed of navy and army officers and civilians, confirmed his choice.

Neither body ignored the drawbacks of Algiers, in its exposure to occasional freshets and to the occasional prevalence of yellow fever, but they considered that the former evil could be fully guarded against, and that since the latter did not destroy the industries and progress of New-Orleans it was not fatal to Algiers. On the other hand, the deep channel, the fresh water facilities, the capabilities of easy and thorough defense from naval attacks, the proximity to full supplies of labor, material, and provisions, and the railroad communications gave Algiers advantages over any other spot examined.

Congress accordingly, at the last session, authorized the purchase of the additional land needed, and it may be hoped that next Winter it will make another appropriation for the preparation of the ground and the erection of buildings. A new dry dock and yard at Algiers will greatly aid the defense of the Southern seaboard, and furnish desired facilities for our cruising vessels.

THE DECEITFUL TURK.

Later private advices confirm the news in regard to the atrocities in Eastern Turkey, and also give an indication of the means that are to be used by the Turkish Government to blind the eyes of the civilized world.

It appears that a number of Kurds have been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of robbery and murder. This means simply that when the British Ambassador's representatives reach the place they will be told with all manner of palaver that the Government has already taken the necessary steps, has investigated the case, found out the ringleaders who were responsible for the deplorable incident, and will mete out the strict penalty of the law. This has often been done before, and with effect.

We suspect, however, that the game has been played once too often. Certainly if the British Ambassador and his Government allow themselves to be deceived by this paltry trick they will deserve to lose the hold on Turkey which has been so useful to them.

The official declaration of the vote of this city shows that while Hill's plurality was only 2,780, that of Lockwood for Lieutenant Governor was 12,298, and that of Brown for Judge of the Court of Appeals, 13,829. The highest total vote cast was that for Mayor, 274,318, and the highest for any single candidate that for John W. Goff, for Recorder, 158,908, which was 54,749 more than that for the present Recorder. This plurality is greater by 9,562 than that of Strong over Grant. There were some pretty close votes in Assembly districts. Nicholas T. Brown was elected to the Board of Aldermen by a plurality of only 26; Frank J. Goodwin by 20; Francis J. Lantry by 85; Andrew Robinson by 86, and two or three others by a margin of less than 200 in a total vote of some 10,000. The vote on municipal consolidation was 96,938 for and 59,959 against; while rapid transit had 132,647 in its favor, to 42,916 against it. The total vote of the city falls 10,000 or 12,000 below what was to be expected from the registration, and that must be about the number lost through our clumsy ballot system.

It is a pity that Mr. Wellman, who has been a exceptionally efficient Assistant District Attorney, should be so sensitive to criticism as to resign, with some show of anger, because remarks have been made upon his devoting a part of his time to private practice. He has not been subjected to any serious criticism on that score, or, so far as we have observed, on any other score. It has not been generally understood that his appearance before the Police Board in the prosecution of accused officers was a matter of private practice, and his bill for that service seems to have caused some surprise, but evidently that was outside of the regular duties of the District Attorney's office. It looks as though Mr. Wellman was not overanxious to continue his relations with that office and was rather ready to seize an opportunity to get out. He has always discharged his duties there and in the office of the Corporation Counsel with great credit to himself.

REFORMS WHICH GERMANS WANT

A Power of Removal Law—The Replacing of the Present Police Justices with Competent Lawyers.

The Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union of this city, which claims a membership of 20,000, held a meeting last night at Terrace Garden.

Among others present were Sheriff-elect Tamsen, Edward Grosse, Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District, and Dr. Joseph Senner, Commissioner of Emigration.

After adopting a platform which practically agrees with that of the Seventy, resolutions were passed declaring the following measures necessary:

1. The Mayor must have the power of removal, so that he can remove all the present chiefs of departments, and can put men in their places whose past record gives the guarantee that they will conduct their respective departments honestly and economically, and in a way suitable to our metropolis. The power of removal should also be given to the future Mayors.
2. Removal of the present Police Justices and the appointment of men of honesty and common sense, who are also familiar with our criminal laws.
3. A thorough reorganization of our whole police force, and a centralized management of the same.
4. A change of the present excise law in a liberal sense, so that it cannot be used any more by the police for blackmailing purposes.
5. Introduction of the blanket ballot, and the abrogation of paster ballots.
6. A law prohibiting the payment for influencing voters on election day.

In connection with this the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, Certain charges of neglect of duty on the part of the District Attorney of this county have been presented to the Governor, and

"Whereas, It is commonly believed that that official is chargeable with other and more serious derelictions,

"Now, therefore be it resolved that the Chairman of this meeting be, and he hereby is, instructed to appoint a committee of five members to inquire into the official conduct of the District Attorney, and to take such action, if any, thereon as they may deem proper for the public welfare."

This committee will not be selected until there has been a conference with the General Committee.

The resignations of Gustav H. Schwab as Chairman and Arthur Van Briesen were accepted.

VERDI'S "AIDA" AT THE OPERA

The Grand Opera Produced with Great Brilliancy of Scenery and Costumes.

Verdi's "Aïda" was brought forward last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, with a great deal of brilliancy of costumes and scenery. There was a large audience present, and the amount of applause and shouting of "Bravo!" that fell alike upon the just and the unjust work of the singers must have surprised them at times, if they were any judges of their own work. However, it seems that the advent of Signor Tamagno has been the signal for a rush to the Opera House of all those persons who measure the greatness of a singer by the volume and range of the voice, and to whom a tenor with a high C is greater, as a matter of course, than one with nothing above a B flat.

This is a pity, and it is an injustice to Signor Tamagno, to his associates, and to the management; for such presentations as that of "Aïda" last night, while certainly relying to some extent on bursts of vocal power, nevertheless possess many other high merits. Signor Tamagno has the ability to act with notable power, as his Otello has already proved; but in operas in which he adheres to the old traditions, he vitiates his work by hanging over the footlights and hurling his voice into the audience with the metallic penetrativeness of an eight-inch shell. This was the main fault of his Rhadames last evening. His declamation was as powerful as ever, and the manner in which he enunciated several syllables, as in "Io rest' a te," on one high B flat, was simply astonishing. In all passages requiring power, Signor Tamagno is one of the grand figures of the operatic stage; but the quality of his voice, which was never beautiful, grows more and more nasal, and the persuasive accents of a tender, fluent cantable never were and never will be his.

Mme. Libia Drog redeemed herself by singing the title rôle of the opera with fire and with an intelligent comprehension of the opportunities for effect in the score. The lady has a powerful voice, of excellent quality, but—there is always a but—she has some rather serious vices in her method. Her attack is very bad, and her phrasing seems dependent rather on the capacity of her lungs than on judgment. Her mezza voce is fairly good, but she carries her vibrato to excess. The audience treated her with distinguished consideration, especially that part of it which stood up behind the orchestra and yelped "Bravo!" until intelligent persons felt outraged.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, who made her début as Amneris, proved to have a substantial contralto voice of fine quality. She forced it at times, and then it went sharp and tremulous; but when she permitted it to flow naturally it was tolerably free from tremulo and pleasant to hear. She will probably be a useful member of the company. Maurizio Bensaude, the young baritone, who appeared as Amonasro, has a light voice of tolerable quality, but he lacks distinction, both vocally and dramatically. Signor Mariani, the King, is a basso who will prove serviceable in minor rôles. Edouard de Reszke lent the aid of his big voice and style in the rôle of Ramfis. The orchestra did its work well, and Signor Bevignani conducted with skill, barring a tendency to let the tempi drag in the early part of the opera.

HOW TO PROCEED IN DIVVER'S CASE

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas Consult as to How They Shall Act.

Justices Henry W. Bookstaver, Miles Beach, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Leonard A. Giegerich, and Roger A. Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas met at the residence of Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly of that court, 19 East Sixty-second Street, last evening, to discuss the methods of procedure on the charges that have been brought against Police Justice Divver.

The Judges were all on hand by 9 o'clock, and remained in session over two hours. After they had departed, Judge Daly was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"We met," he said, "to discuss and adopt rules under which charges against a Police Justice can be brought. Those rules will reach the public through the same channel in which decisions and rulings of the court are handed them—that is, through the Clerk of the court. They may be ready to-morrow. There is nothing further that I can say upon the subject at the present time."

Police Justice Divver sat for a short time in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. To all questions in regard to the charges of neglect of duty and inefficiency prefered against him by Franz Kahlenberg, Charles E. Sprague, the Rev. Isaac K. Funk, Henry V. Parsell, John F. Harrison, and N. H. White, he replied, "I have nothing whatever to say."

Divver's friends say that William H. Hale, the Brooklyn lawyer who has made the formal application, has not drawn up such charges as will bring about the removal of the accused Police Justice.

GRAIN TRADE DEMANDS

Recommendations of the Representatives of the West and South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The Western and Southern Grain and Trade Congress closed its session to-day. The Committee on Resolutions presented a report in which increased Federal protection to levees and water works, particularly in the lower reaches of the Mississippi River, are advocated. A uniform quarantine law was discussed at the evening session, and a better supply of railroad facilities between the North and South was called for by several speakers.

Among the recommendations adopted was one for the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal, and another for protection for and improvement of the Mississippi River. The railroads are asked to show an inclination to bring about better trading relations between the South and West. Congressional assistance is solicited in opening up the Indian Territory.

VIEWS OF THE CANALBOAT MEN

Discuss the Kind of Man for Superintendent of Public Works and Betterment of Waterways.

Twenty-five well-known canalboat men and owners met yesterday afternoon, in the Seamen's Chapel, at 21 Coenties Slip.

The purpose of the meeting was the discussion of canal improvements and the adoption of resolutions of protest, for presentation to Governor-elect Morton, against his appointment of a railroad man, an anti-canal man, or any member of the Cataract General Electric Company to the office of Superintendent of Public Work

M. Depuy, an old canalboat owner, of this city, moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Of late years the State of New-York has suffered a loss of millions of dollars through the incompetency and indifference of the Superintendent of Public Works and his mismanagement of the canals;

Only last Spring the canals could have been opened twenty days earlier than they were; mill owners have been allowed to seriously cripple navigation by stealing water from the canals; boats have been delayed for days on account of low water, through negligence of State employes; locktenders at Lockport, Cohoes, and West Troy have been allowed to collect tolls from boatmen; but few boatmen attempt to go through the sixteen locks at night, and it has been furthermore asserted publicly for many years that through lack of proper diligence and discipline exercised over subordinate employes large sums of money appropriated for canal maintenance have been wasted; therefore be it

Resolved, That in regard to canal improvements the appointment of an honorable, capable, and practical Superintendent of Public Works is paramount to everything else; and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against Gov. Morton's appointing either a railroad man, or an anti-canal man, or any member of the Cataract General Electric Company for Superintendent of Public Works.

After a brief discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A. R. Smith, Secretary of the meeting and editor of The Canal Defender, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the custom for a number of years to pass separate bills in the Legislature for bottoming out the accumulations of all grass in the canals, this being purely a work of maintenance, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the work of cleaning the canals in the future be provided for in the regular annual bill for canal maintenance.

The following, presented by the Chairman, W. E. Cleary, was also adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and approve of State Engineer and Surveyor Adams's plan to build steel lift locks at Cohoes and Lockport, thereby dispensing with the present sixteen locks at Cohoes and the five combination locks at Lockport, and saving much valuable time and expense.

Speeches were made in support of the several resolutions by O. F. Potter, an old canal man from Van Rensselaer County, who was in the Assembly during the years 1866 and 1867.

Assemblyman-elect E. M. Clarkson of Brooklyn also spoke.

MR. PLATT MEETS MR. MORTON

BOTH MEN DENY THAT THEY ARE AT VARIANCE.

The Governor-Elect Has a Number of Callers—Gossip About His Military Staff—Some Names Mentioned.

Levi P. Morton, Governor-elect, was at his banking office in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building for an hour or two yesterday. He came down town from the Hotel Renaissance with Ashley W. Cole, his secretary. Mr. Morton went into his private office, and Mr. Cole staid outside and talked with the reporters.

Mr. Morton had many callers. One of them was Thomas C. Platt. The coolness that has existed for a few days between the Governor-elect and Mr. Platt has been bridged over. The vehement denials which both of them made as to the existence of such a coolness was indicative of their desire to quiet current rumors, and was also amusing to the few Republican politicians who knew about the differences existing between the two men.

Mr. Morton wanted it understood that Mr. Platt was his life-long friend. Mr. Platt, with a broad and beaming smile, wanted it understood that he was as friendly as ever with Mr. Morton, that nothing had occurred to mar that friendship in any way, and that "nothing will occur to mar it."

And there was an unconscious wink in Mr. Platt's other eye.

"Mr. Morton and I have been close personal friends for many years," said Mr. Platt. This will greatly please the "boys," who are looking for "good things" from Mr. Morton through Mr. Platt. But this expression does not explain some things.

It does not explain why certain of Mr. Morton's friends in the Union League Club are anxious that Mr. Morton should rid himself and his administration of the charge of Plattism, and why certain of these Union Leaguers have been endeavoring to bring about such a condition of affairs.

"Platt is playing his full hand," said a Republican politician yesterday. "He knows that Union League Club influences would like to bring about a condition of affairs that would eliminate him as a potent factor in politics, and he is doing his best to make this impossible. No wonder Platt is anxious to make it public that he and Mr. Morton are on the most friendly terms. For the batteries of reform are just now leveled against Platt."

Among Mr. Morton's callers were Cornelius N. Bliss, Bishop John P. Newman, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Commissioner Jacob Hess of the Board of Electrical Control, Congressman-elect Richard C. McCormick, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, William A. Sutherland, the member of the Republican National Committee from New-York; John N. Scatcherd, and George Urban of Buffalo, and ex-Sheriff James O'Brien of this city.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien is the leader of the O'Brien Democracy. He said he had known Gov.-elect Morton for many years, and that his call was a friendly one.

Gen. Anson G. McCook is said to be anxious to secure the place of Adjutant General for his cousin, Col. John J. McCook. This was a part of the gossip of the day. Another part of the gossip was that there was opposition in the Union League Club to Col. E. A. McAlpin, who is understood to be Platt's candidate for that place, and that this was one of the reasons that led to the difference of opinion between Messrs. Platt and Morton. Moreover, it was alleged that there is an element in the Union League that would like to see Adjt. Gen. Porter retained, and another element that would like to see Gen. Daniel Butterfield named as his successor.

Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart was also one of Mr. Morton's callers. He is said to be a probable member of Gov. Morton's military staff. It was given out semi-officially that Mr. Morton had selected his military staff, but that he would not give out the names of its members for some days yet, probably not until Dec. 1.

Friends of John Jacob Astor have urged that he should be placed upon the staff, but whether or not he is a candidate for such honors is not known. Homer Lee has also been spoken of as a likely candidate for a place on the staff. Some Republicans think that great social prestige can be given to Gov. Morton's administration if he selects the right kind of a military staff.

It may not be generally known that Governor-elect Morton and May

PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN

Japan Has the Key to the Capital of the Chinese Empire.

NOW IT WILL BE PEKIN OR PEACE

Military Critics Considered the Fort as Far Superior to Gibraltar in Natural Resources of Defense.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from the Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Japanese captured Port Arthur on Wednesday evening. The fighting began on Tuesday. The Chinese made an unusually strong defence, and the fight was severe and incessant for fully thirty-six hours. Both sides are reported to have lost heavily.

Port Arthur was regarded by military critics as superior to Gibraltar in natural and artificial resources. Its approaches in the Corean Bay had been undermined; its troops were the flower of the Chinese Army, and if their number was exaggerated it did not matter, for 8,000 men could hold the place as long as provisions could be given to them.

At the latest advices the Japanese were forty miles away from the fortress, which was said to be impregnable. Their plan appeared to be to lay a seige, which might have lasted all Winter.

Port Arthur is at the extremity of the peninsula between the Gulf of Corea and the Gulf of Liau Tong, and is almost directly north of Che-Foo.

It is the most important naval arsenal in Northern China, and shortly after the opening of the war it had more than forty Krupp guns and a few mortars.

On the water side it was protected by submarine mines, and more recently numerous torpedoes were laid from the torpedo station and the Chinese fleet.

The last trustworthy report as to the garrison was that 20,000 Chinese troops, well armed, well drilled, and fully provisioned, occupied the defenses.

The majority of the 6,000 persons who live in the town in times of peace moved away several weeks ago. Three English officers have said within the last month that the fall of Port Arthur would probably end the war.

OUR TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Foreign Settlements Become Part of the Imperial System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The new convention of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Japan has been concluded, Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino having attached their signatures in behalf of their respective Governments yesterday. The utmost precautions have been taken, as usual, to insure the secrecy of the terms of the convention until its ratification, following its consideration by the Senate, but it is known to differ in no essential feature from that concluded between Japan and Great Britain, July 16 last.

It replaces the old treaty of 1858 between the United States and Japan, and its principal differences from existing conditions are as follows:

The foreign settlements become incorporated with the general municipal system of Japan, the foreign Consular authorities being replaced by Japanese judicial authorities. This sweeps away the extra-territorial clauses of the existing treaties, which have been so long repugnant to Japan, and which made an American who infringed Japanese laws amenable to trial only before an American Consul, under American laws. In return for this concession by the United States, the existing limits of travel for Americans in Japan are abolished, and the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Japan have full liberty to travel or reside where they will and enjoy full protection for their persons or property. This, however, does not enable Japanese to come to the United States in violation of our contract-labor laws.

The treaty is not to take effect until some time to be agreed upon after its ratification. A number of clauses relate to tariff duties and navigation laws, and throughout the whole convention each country is given every advantage extended to the most favored nation. Discriminating duties on imports and exports are proscribed.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

London Progressives Gain in Spite of Mr. Gladstone's Influence.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—At the elections for members of the London School Board, Miss Davenport-Hill, Progressive, who was re-elected, headed the poll in the city. The full returns gave the Progressives a gain of six seats.

The Central News sent out the statement that the new School Board will contain twenty-nine Clericals and twenty-six Progressives. This is approximately correct. In every division except one the Progressives headed the poll. The total Progressive vote was 706,206; total Clerical vote, 612,622. The Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, President of the retiring board, and Athelstan Riley, Clerical champions, were returned. Mr. Riley had the lowest vote of all the candidates returned from his divison.

In the canvass Mr. Gladstone aggravated greatly the members of his party by writing in favor of the clericals to a reverend questioner as follows:

Reverend and Dear Sir: Your letter commands my sympathy, and I heartily wish I could give you any useful aid in your efforts to thread the labyrinth.

I have not followed the particulars of the controversy in the London School Board, nor do I intend so to; for, after a contentious life of sixty-two years, I am naturally anxious to spend the remainder of my days in freedom from controversy. I will not undertake to say what precise scheme as to religious instruction was in the contemplation of the Act of 1870. I always thought, however, that the act for Scotland, which soon followed, was more wisely framed. I believe that the piety, prudence, and kindness of the teacher may do a great deal in conveying the cardinal truths of our divine religion to the minds of pupils without stumbling or causing them to stumble on what are termed denominational difficulties. But the contentions, so-called, form part of the religion of those who advance them, and they are entitled to respect, and ought not to be rudely overriden.

In my opinion—which I have endeavored recently to set forth in the pages of The Nineteenth Century—an undenominational system of religion, framed by or under the authority of the State, is a moral monster. The State has no charter from Heaven, such as may belong to the Church or to the individual conscience. It would, as I think, be better for the State to limit itself to giving secular instruction—which, of course, is no complete education—than rashly to adventure upon such a system. Whether the act of 1870 requires or permits anything of the kind, I cannot say, but if it did its provisions would involve a gross error. Should you think fit to publish this letter I beg you to send me a copy, and I remain, with sincere respect, yours faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT SIGNED.

Czar Nicholas Displays Unexpected Energy in the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—The marriage contract of the Czar and the Princess Alix was signed to-day by M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Voronzoff-Dashkoff, Minister of the Imperial Household. It contains certain provisions for the bride, both during the Czar's life and in the event of his death.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily News correspondent in St. Petersburg confirms the report that the Grand Duke Vladimir will go as Governor to the Caucasus. "He will be succeeded as Commander in Chief of the St. Petersburg troops by the Grand Duke Sergius, while the husband of the Grand Duchess Xenia will take the Grand Duke Sergius's place as Governor of Moscow.

"The Czar is displaying unexpected energy. It is stated that he placed M. Wahl, Chief of the St. Petersburg police, under arrest for three days in his own residence for ordering the Countess Stroganoff's mourning decorations removed, because they were erected without police permission; also for treating the foreign newspaper reporters badly."

The News correspondent in Vienna says that the Czar will visit Berlin and Vienna in the Spring, and will visit the Russian provinces with the Empress in the following Autumn.

From Odessa, The News hears: "Owing to the recent disturbances in the university, arising from the rector's proposal to send a wreath to Alexander's funeral, several students have been arrested in the last days. Of nearly 600 students, 200 voted to send a wreath, while the remainder refused.

HAWAII'S NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Entire Series of the Present Government Described as Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Frank P. Hastings, the Chargé d'Affaires for Hawaii, has just received some specimens of the latest postage stamp of the series issued since the establishment of the new Government. It is an oblong stamp, but not so large as our Columbians, and carries a well-engraved representation of an ocean steamship, with taro-plant leaves below and winged wheels above in the border. It is printed in light blue. The denomination is 12 cents, and it is for use with non-union countries.

The series for Hawaii for 1894 consists of the one-cent stamp, with the coat-of-arms of the republic, pale yellow; two-cent stamp, Honolulu Harbor outside the bar, brown; five-cent stamp, representation of Kamehameha I. the Conqueror, from the statue in front of the Government House, metallic red; ten-cent stamp, single white star, with wreath of palms, light green; twenty-five cent stamp, bust of President Dole, dark blue. They all carry the words, "Republic of Hawaii."

The old stamps in use under the monarchy have thus been all displaced. The work on the new series was done by the American Bank Note Company, at New-York.

TURKEY CONCEDES TO CLAMOR.

The Armenians Expect that the United States Will Interfere.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Turkish Embassy is in receipt of a dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Porte has arranging to send a commission of inquiry to Armenia to investigate the alleged outrages there. The commission will include Abdullah Pasha, Hafiz Tewfik Pasha, and others well known throughout the empire.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—The agitation in behalf of the abused Armenians in their native land has taken in this city the form of a petition to Secretary of State Gresham to intervene in behalf of the persecuted people and in the cause of humanity. Maloon Aghamalla to-day circulated the petition among the Armenians here, and it will be sent to New-Britain to-morrow to be signed by Armenians living there. Mayor Brainard of this city and Mayor Corbin of New-Britain will affirm that they know the signers to be good citizens. The appeal is in the form of a protest against the alleged false assertion of the Turkish Minister at Washington regarding the attitude of the Turkish Government toward the Kurds. Secretary of State Gresham is asked to fairly investigate the existing conditions in Armenia.

MADAGASCAR WAR DISCUSSION.

Hanotaux Arouses Great Enthusiasm in Favor of the Project.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, the occasion being the debate on the question of granting a credit for the Madagascar expedition. The foreign diplomats were present, almost without exception, conspicuous among them being United States Ambassador Eustis. The principal speeches were made by M. Gaston de Donville-Maillefeu, Extreme Left, and M. André Lebon, Republican. Both of them supported the credit.

M. Julien Dumas, Radical Republican, opposed the credit, and warned the Chamber that the minimum expenditure would ultimately be likely to reach 200,000,000f., and that the campaign would certainly require 30,000 troops, both monetary and military requirements being overwhelmingly in excess of the credit asked and the military force authorized. All this, he declared, would eventually benefit England.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied to M. Dumas in a speech which aroused great enthusiasm, and at its conclusion evoked tremendous applause.

EATHQUAKES NEAR MILAZZO.

Fifty Thousand Persons Are Homeless and Destitute in Italy.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The earthquakes and rumblings continue in the district round Milazzo. The panic has not yet abated, and the houses deserted several days ago remain unoccupied.

Signor Galli, Under Secretary of the Interior, visits daily the towns which have suffered most severely. The scenes in the affected districts are distressing and ghastly. Many of the injured are horribly mutilated. Graves have been upheaved in the Milazzo Cemetery and many bodies must be reinterred. The sufferers are tearfully grateful to the soldiers for their care and attentions. Signor Galli has thanked the troops in behalf of the Government. Confidence is returning slowly in some districts, but it will be a tremendous task to restore order. Fifty thousand persons are homeless and destitute.

ITALY IMPATIENT WITH BRAZIL.

Proposal to Submit to Arbitration is Not as Yet Accepted.

ROME, Nov. 23.—It is announced semi-officially that Brazil has not accepted Italy's proposal to submit to arbitration the questions pending between the countries as regards the treatment of Italians at Brazilian ports, and that, if President de Moraes continues the policy of delay, Italy will take decisive steps to protect her subjects in the republic.

Denmark Founds a New Station.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Danish Minister, Count Raventlow, has informed the Department of State that, by a royal decree, Denmark has established a mission and trade station on the east coast of Greenland, near Augmagssalik. The proclamation warns both Danes and foreigners of the fact that trade, navigation, and commerce along the coasts and islands belonging to the Danish colonies and stations in Greenland are prohibited except when the consent of the Government of Denmark has been previously obtained. Any violations of this prohibition will be punished by the confiscation of both vessel and cargo.

Mohrenheim Is to be Councilor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—It is reported that Gen. Sheremetief, Governor of the Caucasus, will succeed Baron Mohrenheim in the Paris Embassy, and that Mohrenheim will be elevated to the Imperial Council. The Grand Duke Vladimir, says the same report, would then succeed Sheremetief.

Swiss Minister to Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Central News learns that Dr. J. B. Pioda, Counselor of the Swiss Legation at Rome, has been appointed Swiss Minister in Washington.

The Overdue Bovic Arrives.

The White Star freight steamship Bovic, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 9, arrived yesterday, nearly five days overdue. Her lengthened passage was due to a succession of heavy westerly gales. According to Capt. Thompson, the ship behaved admirably throughout the severe trial.

The Bovic has on board twelve horses consigned to J. A. Morris of Morris Park. Among the number are the mares Ermine, by Ten Broeck; Prosperine, by Robert the Devil, and another by Friars' Balsam. The others are colts and fillies. The Bovic also has on board five dogs, two of which are the St. Bernards Prince and Princess.

The Foglia Murder Mystery.

Ludwig Zoni, Louie Baradacco, and Charles Delprano, who lodged with Mrs. Bernard Foglia, the young Italian woman who was found murdered in her rooms at 592 Columbus Avenue, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on suspicion of knowing something about the tragedy.

Justice Taintor held them without bail for the Coroner. The police think Foglia, the supposed murderer, has gone to Italy, where he has wealthy relatives.

THREE PEOPLE FATALLY INJURED

A Runaway Motor Car in Omaha Jumped the Track—Four Other Passengers Seriously Hurt.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—A runaway motor car jumping the track at a crooked street intersection fatally injured the motorman and two of the passengers and seriously injured four others this evening. The injured are:

BRUCE, ——, conductor, seriously.
CLARK, A. C., motorman, fatally.
CALLAHAN, D. O., seriously.
HARTE, Mrs. D. A., fatally.
HAYDEN, EDWARD, seriously.
McCOY, Col. A. A., fatally.
Unknown woman, seriously.

The car had stopped at Twentieth and Fernam Streets, where the line turns south on Twentieth Street. The brakes worked properly then.

Commencing at this crossing is a steep decline, and the car had gone less than a block when there was a decided increase in the speed, and a minute later the motorman rushed through the car, calling to the conductor that the car was running away, and telling him to put on the rear brake.

This the conductor tried to do, but it proved as worthless as the brake in charge of the motorman.

REFLECTIONS ON THE ELECTIONS

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LOW OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Upheaval in Congress Due to Unreasoning Consideration of Tariff Reform — Hill's Defeat Justice.

Three notable addresses were delivered last evening before the Columbia Graduate Club in Columbia College by President Seth Low, Prof. Brander Matthews, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

President Low's subject was "Reflections on the Results of the Recent Elections." Prof. Matthews gave a delightful talk on "The Study of Literature," and Dr. Butler's address was on "The Study of Education." The speakers were introduced by President H. A. Cushing of the club.

"I approach the subject of the recent elections," said President Low, "from the point of view of one who has always been a Republican, and yet who disagreed with his party in 1888 because I believed that the policy of protection was only a means to an end. I voted twice for Mr. Cleveland.

"The result of the late election in the national field was most extraordinary. I don't recall a time when so great a majority in the House of Representatives held by one party was changed to a majority for another party at one stroke. It would not be candid to pretend that there has been no reaction against tariff reform. There has been, though it reflects an unreasoning consideration of the question rather than deliberation, for the reason that the new tariff bill was not in force long enough to show whether it was good or bad. The new tariff bill was not such as to command the signature of the President, and it was not satisfactory to any one, yet it makes wool and lumber free.

"The tariff was the issue upon which the Democratic Party was elected to power. The Democrats continued to talk for months about it, while the mercantile interests suffered from grave uncertainty, and finally, when they did pass a bill, their own President would not sign it, and it was passed in such a way as to create a widespread suspicion that the Sugar Trust was carefully taken care of in it.

"Then in their tariff reform bill the Democrats incorporated the income tax, for which there was no demand in any platform except the Populist's. You and I know that if justly laid no tax is fairer than an income tax. The objection to this one is that the exemption is so large as to make it a class tax.

"The result in the State is the happiest vindication of political justice that our politics has afforded since I have been able to observe them. Our Constitution calls for an enumeration of the State every ten years. There should have been one in 1885, but Mr. Hill was Governor, and the Legislature was Republican. The Republican Legislature passed the identical bill in 1885 that was passed and signed by Gov. Tilden in 1875, but that was not a good enough bill for Gov. Hill, who committed the most glaring abuse of the veto power ever heard of because he used it to veto a constitutional provision. Then began a dispute between Gov. Hill and the Legislature, and it extended to the bill for a Constitutional Convention. This very effort to get the opportunity to redistrict the State and gain control of the Constitutional Convention resulted in the loss of the State to the Democracy and the defeat of Maynard by 100,000 plurality, and this year in the defeat of Hill by over 150,000.

"You know how deep an impression the revelations of the Lexow committee have made on every thoughtful man. They took the city election out of the catalogue of ordinary politics. The result is a splendid vindication of the popular conscience, and one of the most encouraging episodes that has taken place in our day."

Prof. Brander Matthews traced the influence of writers upon other writers, and, in the course of his remarks pronounced Rudyard Kipling to be the greatest story teller since Chaucer.

Dr. Butler showed how the study of education embraced the study of every subject, and said that Americans are now paying more attention to things of science than the people of any other land.

MONEY FOR DELANEY'S DUPES

About $11,000 Found in Cleveland, Making About $25,000 Recovered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—About $11,000 of the hundreds of thousands that Charles Delaney and Mrs. Harris of the Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company are alleged to have swindled Northwestern lumbermen out of was recovered in this city this afternoon.

Mrs. Harris deposited the money in one of the private compartments of the Merchants' Savings and Deposit Company two weeks ago. Attorney Dellenbaugh of this city got an order from the court this morning authorizing the Sheriff to force the compartment open. The bank people offered no serious objections. The lock was forced by a safe expert. The money was in greenbacks of small denominations and gold, the latter tied in a woman's stocking. This makes about $25,000 that has been recovered up to date.

So far as the attorneys can learn, neither Delaney nor the woman has done anything that makes them answerable to the criminal law. No forgeries were committed and there was nothing illegal in the giving of the notes. The only way the swindled parties can recover is to sue on the notes and attach the money wherever it may be found.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Viscount de Maupeon of France is at the Waldorf.

—The Earl of Westmeath of Ireland is at the Murray Hill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago are at the Holland House.

—Gen. William D. Whipple, United States Army, is at the St. Cloud.

—Marvin Hughitt and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, John H. Harjes of Paris, and Joseph Vilas of Wisconsin are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Cecil Spring Rice of the British Embassy at Washington are at the Brunswick.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:30 A. M.—664 West Forty-first Street; Sanitary Refuse Company; damage, $300.
9 A. M.—44 Market Street; Patrick Courtney, tenement; damage, $150.
11:40 A. M.—48 West Seventy-third Street; John Callahan, dwelling; damage, $10.
11:45 A. M.—218 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; David Stone, dwelling; no damage.
3:25 P. M.—331 East Thirteenth Street; Andrew Michael; damage, $100.
11:20 P. M.—334 Fourth Avenue; damage, $15.

Latest Arrival.

SS Seminole, Chichester, from Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

PITEZEL PERHAPS IS ALIVE

Chicago Police Believe that He Is in St. Louis.

HOLMES HIMSELF NOW IN PRISON

Investigations in Chicago and St. Louis in the Insurance Conspiracy Case—Plans of the Prosecution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Woodlawn police to-day obtained a clue regarding Benjamin F. Pitezel, the accomplice of H. H. Holmes, alias Howard, who is now detained in Philadelphia on charges of having swindled an insurance company out of $10,000. Soon after the account of Holmes's arrest was published and the story of Pitezel's death given out, the police of the Woodlawn Station thought they recognized in the description of Pitezel a man who had lived in the Morgan Flats, on Madison Avenue, near Sixty-third Street. They followed up the case and found that the suspect was Pitezel, and that he had given up his Morgan flat apartments on May 1 last, storing his furniture at Curtis Brothers' warehouse. Early in August Pitezel was in the city, ostensibly to make arangements regarding the removal of his household effects to St. Louis, where he intended to make his home for the Winter. He soon left here for Philadelphia, and the above facts regarding his St. Louis arrangements, it is said, are embodied in a letter written to Mr. Curtis from that place. The St. Louis address was given as 2,306 Michigan Street. Soon afterward a letter was received from Pitezel in St. Louis in which he promised soon to clear the standing indebtedness on his furniture and effect its removal. Four letters have been written by Mr. Curtis to Pitezel at St. Louis, and, as none has been returned to him, despite the fact that the precaution was taken to place the writer's address, with the usual request to return, on the outside of each envelope, the police firmly believe that Pitezel is alive and in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Chief of Police Harrigan is working upon the theory that B. F. Pitezel, the alleged victim of the Philadelphia insurance swindle, is alive. Every move made by the Pitezel family since the inception of the conspiracy is being followed out, and all point to a common understanding that Pitezel was to disappear and that a cadaver purchased to represent him was buried as Pitezel. Following Pitezel's appearance in Philadelphia, as an inventor, under the name of Perry, numerous letters passed between him and his wife. She ceased writing about the time of Pitezel's supposed death, although she claims she did not learn that she was a widow for a week after the fatal explosion.

When Pitezel left Chicago for Philadelphia he gave his address to a Chicago creditor as 6,343 Michigan Avenue, St. Louis. At this number lived Mrs. Pitezel and her three children. Three or more letters addressed to Pitezel were received there from Chicago, and forwarded to B. F. Perry, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Pitezel's refusal to go to Philadelphia to recognize the corpse as her husband, her strange selection of her fourteen-year-old daughter to perform that duty, when she had another daughter of sixteen, her quiet and unannounced departure from this city, and the mystery concerning her whereabouts up to the time she was found by a detective at Burlington, Vt., under the alias of Adams, are evidences conclusive to the police here that Mrs. Pitezel was a party to the conspiracy.

An interesting story concerning Holmes, alias Mudget, is related by Charles H. Brock, a lawyer of this city, who, with Herman Mudget, twelve years ago, attended the same school. Mudget was just leaving Gilmington Academy, in Michigan, when Mr. Brock entered it. Mudget was always regarded as a shrewd boy, but was not liked by his fellows. His parents live at the village of Glennington and are well-to-do people. His father is a farmer.

Herman Mudget left his home in 1885, and a few years later his parents lost all trace of him. At one time he told them that he was traveling for a drug house in the West and was making money. He was known as a fast young man, and things of a shady nature had been laid at his door. Mudget desired to study medicine, and after leaving Gilmington, he, being poor, asked Mr. Brock to help him get enough money to take a course at Ann Arbor College. Mudget's wife sold everything and went to live at her home in order to enable her husband to pursue his studies. His wife and parents think him dead. He has married twice since.

Mudget, it is believed, first began to defraud insurance companies about three years ago. Prior to that time he devoted his time to drug houses, and among those he defrauded was the Merrill Drug Company of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias Harry H. Holmes, and Mrs. B. F. Pitezel, the accused insurance conspirators, were removed this afternoon from the Central Police Station, where they have been since their arrival, to the country prison. No effort to secure bail for either of them was made.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children proposed to take charge of Mrs. Pitezel's two children, but sue begged so piteously to have them allowed to go to prison with her that Police Surgeon Andrews gave it as his opinion that, in the woman's nervous condition, it would be dangerous to her health to separate her from her children, and they were allowed by the society to go to prison with her.

Mrs. Pitezel spent last night with more comfort than she has any night since her incarceration in the Central Station. She did not need the constant attention of the police matron, as heretofore, and Dr. Andrews was not called upon to administer an opiate to induce sleep.

Since dimes learned last night of the engaging of Lawyers Shoemaker and Hawkins to defend him, his mood has become more cheerful, and he is now correspondingly reticent. He paced his cell, whistling, until a late hour last night, and then retired and slept soundly until this morning. Holmes's attorneys have not yet decided upon a line of defence for their client, neither have they learned the identity of the "man from Chicago" who engaged them with a one-hundred-dollar fee and promised them "considerably more."

The two lawyers had a long conference with Holmes to-day. At the beginning of the talk the lawyers informed their client that he had acted "the part of a fool, pure and simple," in unbosoming himself and making such startling confessions as are alleged to have been made to representatives of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association. Holmes declared to his attorneys that Pitezel is alive and said that his whereabouts will be known when his (Holmes's) mail shall be forwarded from Chicago. He was given to understand by his lawyers, however, that they would not defend him if a murder charge should be made.

Lawyer Hawkins to-day wrote a letter to Superintendent of Police Linden, declaring that the action of the authorities in secreting Mrs. Holmes, (who is said to be the arch conspirator's third wife,) and preventing her from seeing her husband was a wrong. He stated that unless the woman was produced at an early date a writ of habeas corpus would be applied for to compel the police to produce her.

Lawyer Hawkins admitted to-day that Holmes had strong friends somewhere in Philadelphia, and that they were bending every effort to aid him. Mr. Hawkins received an additional fee of $250 to-day for undertaking the defence of Holmes, but he declined to say from whom the money had come.

There is but little question that Holmes will plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy to defraud when he is brought to trial, as he has repeatedly confessed his crime, and to-day, to his lawyers, he said he was weary of being a fugitive. To the charge of murder, however, he will make a defence to the last, and fully expects to be able to prove that Pitezel is alive, without even having to produce him. Holmes nailed one of his own lies to-day by retracting the story that one of the Williams girls had been murdered in Chicago and that he had buried her body in the lake. He said that the girl had not been killed, but that she is now traveling in Europe.

Jephta D. Howe, the young St. Louis lawyer who is indicted with Holmes and Mrs. Pitezel, spent to-day in consulting with his attorney, and he will return to St. Louis to-morrow morning.

District Attorney Graham stated this afternoon that he could not say when the trial would begin. "The affair is in the charge of this office," he remarked, "but we have come to no decision yet as to when the accused will be tried. For the present we are merely considering the evidence as it develops."

"Is the delay due to a doubt whether you will bring the graver charge of murder?" was asked.

To this the District Attorney evasively replied: "There has been no delay in the case. The finding of the indictment and the extradition course that was pursued hurried the entire case along much more speedily than it would have received had it passed in the regular channel of accusation before a magistrate."

"Will it be postponed, then, because you are considering the evidence bearing upon murder?"

The District Attorney then admitted that he was considering the question of murder, and was examining all the evidence bearing upon that phase of the case. "Beyond this," Mr. Graham concluded, "I know of nothing that I can, with propriety, give to the public."

THREE OF THE COOK GANG ARE CAPTURED

One Is Wounded in a Skirmish and May Be Taken Soon.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 23.—Two members of the Cook gang are now in jail here. Capt. Arf McKay of the Indian police, with a posse engaged the bandits in the bottoms southeast of here this morning, and after a running fight in the timber captured T. Liddle.

Tom Wilson and J. B. McGill, Muskogee Marshals, captured Dick Reynolds, whom they found near a cave. He was unarmed, and ran for his Winchester. The Marshals fired, badly wounding Reynolds, who then surrendered. They are after another wounded bandit, and expect to take him to-night.

Alexander, another of the gang, is reported captured near Tulsa.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MARRIED.

SUGDEN—ARNOLD.—On Nov. 22, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., assisted by the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Jessie, daughter of Dr. Edmund S. F. Arnold of Newport, R. I., to E. Percy Sugden, son of Samuel Sugden, Esq., of Oak Lodge, Southgate, Middlesex, England.

DIED.

BAYLEY.—On Nov. 23, 1894, of pneumonia, Mary E., wife of Joseph Bayley, aged 72.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 42 South Grove St., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

BRANDON.—On Friday noon, Nov. 23, Esther, widow of Jacob Brandon, and mother of Isaac, David, and Nathaniel Brandon, and Mrs. Joshua Piza.

Funeral from her late residence, 122 West 75th St., on Sunday, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock M.

Panama and Kingston (Jamaica) papers will please copy.

BRUSH.—Entered into rest, Nov. 23, 1894, at her late residence, 201 Amity St., Brooklyn, Esther Howell, wife of Henry N. Brush.

Services will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague, St., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CATHCART.—At her residence, 11 East 54th St., Nov. 23, Jane M., widow of George R. Cathcart.

Funeral services at the house, Sunday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

ELY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Friday, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., Ezra Brockway Ely, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, 1894, after a long and painful illness, Charles Francis Griffin of the firm of H. Griffin & Sons, aged 57.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 40 West 50th St., Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HOPSON.—Entered into rest, Nov. 21, at Annandale, N. Y., Mary Williamson, wife of the Rev. George B. Hopson, D. D., and daughter of the late Francis Upton Johnston, M. D., of New-York.

Funeral at Annandale Saturday, Nov. 24, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet 11:30 train from New-York.

MERTENS.—On Nov. 22, 1894, at her late residence, 36 West 88th St., Mrs. Augusta Mertens, in the 53d year of her age.

Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., at 11 A. M., Monday, Nov. 26, 1894. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MULLER.—On Friday evening, Nov. 23, Catherine S. Abeel, widow of Adrian H. Muller, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEARING.—At her home, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 22, 1894, Ednah Bostwick, widow of the late George Searing, Esq., in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence, Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City 9 o'clock A. M.

STEERS.—Nov. 22, 1894, at 10 East 38th St., Etta Van Velsor, only daughter of Henry and Phoebe A. Steers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Monday at Trinity Chapel, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

Special Notices.

ABSOLUTE SALES, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND OTHERS.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.
THE GAMAGE COLLECTION

ANCIENT PAINTINGS,

Attributed to
Rubens, Velasquez, Reynolds, Salvator Rosa, Guido Reni, Zurbaran, Durer, Titian, Rembrandt, and other masters.
ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, BOOKS, JEWELRY, &c.,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
HENRY TENBROOK GAMAGE,
To be sold by absolute public sale,
By order of
J. ALDEN WEIR, Executor,
ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING next, Nov. 26,
and following days, at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M.
ALSO,
BY ORDER OF A CONNOISSEUR RESIDING IN CHINA,

SUPERB ORIENTAL PORCELAINS,

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI.
The Collection is to be sold by absolute Public Sale
ON MONDAY, DEC. 3,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M.
***Catalogues of above sales mailed on application.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square.

FIFTH AV. AUCTION ROOMS,
238 FIFTH AV.
A REMARKABLE COLLECTION.
2,000 CHOICE AND RARE
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
ON EXHIBITION
TO-DAY AND MONDAY.
SALE DAYS:
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 28, 29, 30, and Dec. 1, at 3:30 P. M. each day.
Note.—We will positively sell on Thanksgiving Day.

ALSO
ON FREE EXHIBITION
A Marvel of the Present Century.
A silk carpet, 8x10, containing 25,000,000 Knaps, by close calculation—about ten years' labor of an Armenian family—valued by connoisseurs at $15,000.
(The collector is the well-known Art Connoisseur, Hartin Bey, Kasabian, Constantinople.)
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

No "OLD CROW RYE" is genuine unless the word
RYE
is printed on the label and case, and our firm name is on the case, cork, capsule, and label. Many counterfeits are offered.
Every barrel of rye whiskey made at this distillery for the past 25 years has been sold and delivered to us. $1.25 per bottle.
The ROBERT STEWART RYE is the best Eastern rye; $1.25 per bottle.
Train's "RESERVE STOCK" Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey, bottled in Glasgow; very old and choice; $1.25 bottle.
All the popular brands of wines, liquors, malt liquors, &c.; very old and medium ages.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St.; also Broadway and 27th St.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free. No tickets required.
CLOSED ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

A.—Fall and Winter Fashions in GENTLEMEN'S HATS; elegant and stylish; quality the best. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St., between Beekman and Ann Sts.

Desks and Office Furniture in great variety manufactured by
C. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Special Notices.

1894.
THANKSGIVING APPEAL
OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 WORTH STREET.
A HOME FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.

NO COLLECTOR IS EMPLOYED.
THIS IS THE ONLY YEARLY APPEAL.
THE POOREST CHILDREN
in the city are the subjects of its care, and there have been 28,678 inmates since its organization.
IT IS NOT ONLY A SCHOOL, IT IS A HOME,
and has at the present time a family of OVER FOUR HUNDRED. Typesetting, carpentering, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught to the inmates.
A HOSPITAL BUILDING
is attached in which the sick of the institution are cared for, and the sick poor of the Five Points are treated in its dispensary.
OUTDOOR POOR.
During the year clothing, food, coal, and cash were given to poor families of the neighborhood and more than $2,000 was expended.
A HOUSE FULL
of children, and still the demands upon it for the shelter of little ones are increasing, and its needs are the more urgent.
AN EARNEST APPEAL
for funds to enable the institution to continue its rescue work, which it has prosecuted for forty years, is made by the Trustees.
A THANKSGIVING DINNER,
which is yearly given to its inmates, and also to the street poor, will be served this year if the result of this appeal warrants it.
ITS YEARLY WORK:

Meals given	497,321
Cost per meal	3 cts
Average attendance in school	340
Whole number in school since organization	45,327

VISITORS ARE WELCOME AT ANY TIME.
THANKSGIVING DAY PROGRAMME:
1 O'CLOCK.—Dinner for house children.
2 O'CLOCK.—Dinner for street poor. Last year 1,500 of this class were given a dinner.
CHAPEL SERVICES.—At 2 o'clock the children will render a programme which will include singing, solos, duets, choruses, marching, drills, and recitations, and the reputation of our children for superior singing will be maintained. Public invited.
Send checks to the order of HUGH N. CAMP, 155 Worth St., New-York.
TRUSTEES:
GEORGE H. MORGAN. CHARLES LANIER.
DAVID S. EGLESTON. OLIVER HARRIMAN.
WALTER H. LEWIS. HENRY E. HAWLEY.
MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
GEO. F. BETTS, Secretary.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

BANGS & CO.,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
VALUABLE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE AMBROSE DUNCAN.
A choice collection of Fine, Standard, and Unusual Books, including the Duchess of York's Copy of Nicholas's Literary Anecdotes, uncut; Shakespeare's Works, (Second American Edition,) Dibdin's, Grammont's, Alexander Hamilton's Works, Editions of Walton & Cotton, Galleries of Portraits, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
An interesting collection of Autograph Letters and Documents, including the majority of the Presidents and Signers of Declaration, Dramatic Letters, and many other famous names.

FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.
The Library of a Mechanical Engineer; also Pictures, Desks, Typewriter, and other Office Furniture, sold by order of J. Adriance Bush, Assignee of George B. Mallory.

New Publications.

"An INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL BOOK."—The New-York Times.

CANON FAR

READY FOR THE KICK-OFF

The Blue and Crimson Football Teams in Best of Condition.

YALE CONFIDENT, HARVARD HOPEFUL

Cambridge Cripples Have Recovered and a Great Game is Expected at Springfield—Line-Up of the Teams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—This town has the football fever badly. Nothing is talked of but the big game to-morrow to be played between Yale and Harvard. These two words, Yale and Harvard, are used more to-night than any other two words in the English language. Old men talk of the two teams, young men grow enthusiastic on the merits of the elevens, and tiny children just learning to talk lisp "Yale," "Harvard."

Every one on the streets wears the colors of one of the colleges, and the stores and many of the buildings are decorated. Of course the Harvard colors predominate, because Harvard is in this State. The town is filled now, beds are at a premium, and yet every train is landing a cargo of living freight at the station. Of the visitors the Yale men seem to be in the majority, and they are walking about the streets shouting their college cries and flaunting the blue in the eyes of every one.

The Yale team arrived in this city, via the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, at 2:45 this afternoon, and were met at the station by a large crowd of enthusiasts. Capt. Hinkey was in the best of spirits, and he was met by Acting Manager White, and the two held a brief consultation together at one end of the station relative to the New-Haven team's transportation to the grounds to-morrow. It was decided to go in hacks instead of in a special electric car, as at first planned.

The Yale men went at once to the School for Christian Workers, and will leave for Hampden Park at 1:15 to-morrow. Two special cars carried the men to Armory Hill. The train brought with it cooking utensils, water, and two butlers, so that there will be no change in the food until after the game. De Witt did not come, but Greenway is here. About thirty Yale students came on the same train, and are stopping at the Massasoit House.

The Yale team as it will line up to-morrow is as follows: F. A. Hinkey, Captain, left end; A. M. Beard, left tackle; J. A. McCrea, left guard; P. T. Stillman, centre; W. O. Hickok, right guard; F. T. Murphy, right tackle; Louis Hinkey, right end; T. Adee, quarter back; S. B. Thorne, left half back; A. N. Jerrems, right half back; F. G. Butterworth, full back.

The Harvard men, with a big army of attendants and substitutes, arrived from Boston at 5:40. There was a fair-sized crowd at the station to welcome them, and they were cheered lustily as they jumped from the train. They looked anything but a team of cripples. Capt. Emmons, who was reported to have water on the knee, walked as easily as any man on the team. C. Brewer, another reported cripple, who has had to go around on crutches and in a carriage, surprised every one by doing an impromptu dance on the platform. The team will line up as follows to-morrow: Emmons, Captain, left end; Hallowell, left tackle; Mackie, left guard; E. Shaw, centre; N. Shaw, right guard; Waters, right tackle; A. Brewer, right end; Wrenn, quarter back; Wrightington, left half back; C. Brewer, right half back; Fairchild, full back. The substitutes are J. W. Cabot, end; T. J. Manahan, guard; C. G. Winslow, centre; S. W. Wheeler and A. H. Gould, tackles; A. M. Beal, quarter back; M. G. Gonterman, J. W. Dunlop and P. W. Wittemore, half backs.

The men are putting up at the Savery Hotel, and will not leave there until they go to Hampden Park to-morrow.

The Harvard students and coaches have little to say. They decline to discuss the game, but there is a look on their faces when spoken to which seems to indicate that they expect to furnish a surprise to-morrow. Among the Yale men there is a feeling of satisfaction. They base Yale's chances on the fact that the team has played together so long and is at present in splendid physical condition.

They will expect Hinkey and his ten good men to play an evenly-balanced game, each man assisting the other, and all forming a splendid system of team play.

As compared with the elevens of the past, several of the coachers have said that they can see no reason why Hinkey's team should not be about as strong as the best Yale has ever produced. While they expect a fierce struggle, they also expect Yale to win.

Ray Tompkins, one of the coachers, said to-night: "If Yale wins, and I think she should, Harvard will be badly beaten. The Yale team has no star players, but all are good men, and they play as a team."

It has been raining all day, and now it has cleared off and the stars are shining. There will be good football weather to-morrow, clear and crisp.

The following computation has been made of the number of students who will attend the Harvard-Yale game from the various colleges and preparatory schools: Harvard, 1,500; Yale, 1,500; Princeton, 400; Wesleyan, 75; Brown, 100; Williams, 100; Trinity, 50; Columbia, 300; Pennsylvania, 50; Boston Institute of Technology, 50; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 100; Tufts, 40; Boston University, 15; Williston, 75; Cornell, 75; Troy Polytechnic Institute, 30, and Dartmouth, 75.

MAKE-UP OF HARVARD'S TEAM.

Something About the Men Who Will Try Hard for Victory.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Harvard football team, cheered by several hundred students, drove away from the college yard and started on the journey to Springfield. It was some time before 2 o'clock when the first delegation of students began to gather, and it was not long before the steps of the old White Hall were surrounded by a big crowd. The players dropped in gradually one by one, and as each man appeared with his traps the enthusiasm began to break out.

Each man was cheered separately, and the coachers came for their share. As soon as the team was fairly started, the whole body of students raced across the yard to intercept them on Harvard Street, and here the cheers were repeated, until the barges were well out of sight around the curve in Quincy Square.

The men who are to line up against Yale at Springfield to-morrow are true representatives of the Harvard athletic spirit. The time has gone by in which one can speak seriously of Harvard indifference. Following is a record of the team:

Capt. Robert W. Emmons, second, of Boston is a member of the senior class, twenty-one years old, and has been a football player from his earliest youth. While at the Groton School, where he prepared for Harvard, he played end rush, and was Captain of the team. He made the 'Varsity team during the first year of his college career, and has played left end ever since. He is President of his class, and will be First Marshal at the class-day exercises next June. Emmons is not a brilliant player, but he is steady and reliable, and rarely makes a mistake, either in his own work or in directing the work of others. He is cool and composed at critical moments, and never loses his head.

Arthur Brewer, the other end rush, will play his first game with Yale, and is expected to do brilliant work. He is a veteran football player, having played end upon the Hopkinson School eleven. He made the freshman eleven immediately upon his entrance to college, and last year was substitute left end on the 'Varsity, going into the Pennsylvania game after Emmons had been hurt. Last Spring he rowed with his class crew. He is a determined and persistent player, a good tackler, and never misses a chance to follow the ball. His only deficiency is a tendency to rashness, but the practice of the last few months has largely overcome this habit. He is a sure kicker, and is almost always used to kick the goals from touch-downs.

R. H. Hallowell of the junior class, who will play left tackle, is a brother of Frank Hallowell, the once famous Harvard player, and comes from West Medford, Mass. He is a very quick player and a strong tackler, and it is these qualities which have placed him above Wheeler in the race for left tackle.

B. G. Waters, now in the Law School, will be remembered as the Captain of last year's team. He is playing right tackle this year, and is by all odds the best all-round player on the Harvard team. He belongs in Boston, and played half back on the Boston Latin School eleven, also acting as Captain. In his freshman year he made his class eleven, and also rowed on his class crew. In his sophomore year he played left tackle on the 'Varsity eleven, and rowed in the 'Varsity crew. In his junior year he played left guard, and at the end of the college term was chosen Captain. Last Spring he was re-elected, but the Athletic Committee objected on the ground that he would not be an undergraduate this year, and Emmons was elected.

When Waters returned from Europe in October he immediately leaped into the breach, and the football squad at once took a brace. He was tried in various positions, but finally settled down at right tackle. Waters's interference is superb; he is a heavy tackle, and is unexcelled at breaking through the line. He is easily the superior of either of the Yale tackles.

W. C. Mackie of the Medical School will be the left guard, and he is well known to all football enthusiasts. He played on the Boston Latin School eleven while Waters was Captain, and on his class eleven in his freshman year. The next Fall he became right guard on the 'Varsity team, and staid there for three years. He is the oldest and heaviest man on the team, and is only distanced in height by Frank Shaw, who overtops him one inch. He has hardly been playing in his old form this year, but is nevertheless a very valuable acquisition to the team.

J. N. Shaw at right guard and Frank Shaw at centre are both new men. They have shown up well in the practice, and their future football reputations depend upon their work to-morrow. Frank Shaw played in his freshman eleven last year, but Norton Shaw had never donned a football uniform until this season. He will be the only freshman on the team, unless Cabot is put in at the last moment.

Robert D. Wrenn, the famous tennis player and holder of the national championship, began his football playing in the Cambridge Latin School eleven. He played quarter back on his freshman team, and was Captain of the baseball nine, but resigned on account of his college work. He had done little work at football since his sophomore year until he was drafted into the 'Varsity squad last month. He will be the general at the Yale game. He is wonderfully quick in giving the signals, and never loses a moment in passing the ball, and is always alert and accurate. He is not a powerful man, but is very aggressive, and will set the pace at which the Harvard team will work.

Charlie Brewer, brother of Arthur Brewer, is a veteran on the gridiron. He played full back on the Hopkinson's School team, and made the 'Varsity in his freshman year, having played either half back or full back ever since. He is a fast runner, a brilliant dodger, and his only weakness is in his inability to punt accurately. This has been partly remedied by his practice up to the time of his slight injury last Tuesday.

Edgar N. Wrightington of the sophomore class made the 'Varsity team last year as half back, and played in the Yale and Pennsylvania games and in the Harvard-Yale freshman game. He and Charlie Brewer are running mates, and one merit ascribed to one can easily be given to the other.

The position of full back is uncertain. Either Fairchild, Whittemore, or Cabot may be put in. Fairchild is the more experienced player, but has not been playing in his usual form this year on account of his injury. Whittemore is a heavy man, a baseball player, and a great runner. Cabot, the freshman, is an unknown quantity.

THE YALE-HARVARD BALL.

Large Number of Guests Present and a Success.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The sixth annual Harvard-Yale ball was given in the City Hall this evening. At least 1,500 persons were present. The patronesses for the ball were Mrs. Charles O. Chapin, Mrs. Dwight Holland, Mrs. James A. Rumrill, Mrs. Walter H. Wesson, Mrs. Elisha Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Harris, and Mrs. H. M. Phillips, all of Springfield.

Entire management of the affair was under the personal direction of Mr. Henry G. Chapin and Mr. George Dwight Pratt.

The hall was brilliantly decorated, the crimson of Harvard and the blue of Yale predominating. It was thoroughly non-partisan, and girls wearing the crimson were seen dancing with Yale men and Yale girls danced with men from Cambridge. Among the New-Yorkers present were Timothy T. Allen, Robbins B. Stockel, George Martin, H. S. West, C. E. Fennessy, H. M. Miller, W. R. Saulsbury, and Austin F. Baldwin, Jr.

Among those from Boston were F. W. Fuller, H. M. Appleton, Albert T. Lord, J. B. Cummings, George A. Fuller, A. H. Dakin, G. P. Hamlin, George Hodgon, H. H. Bemis, G. C. Lee, W. C. Titcomb, J. C. Hancock, Herbert Watson, A. Churchill, and E. A. Baldwin.

From Yale were Arthur Foote, Louis Sheldon, M. B. Phelps, George Phelps, and Charles Heffelfinger.

From Harvard were John H. Rickston, Tyler Field, T. C. Beebe, H. A. Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., F. M. Hastings, and Paul S. Priest.

Princeton Will Cheer for Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The football practice of Princeton's team to-day was behind closed gates again. A large number of coachers were present, and assisted Coach King in drilling the men in the regular work and in the new tricks. Although the entire college and the public were excluded from the grounds, it is said on the campus to-night that the practice was quite satisfactory to the coachers, save for one bad fumble by Ward of a punted ball, enabling Hoagland to score a touch-down for the scrub. The field was very muddy and the ball slippery. The work of Brainard at full back was a feature of the practice, and, if he continues to improve, it is thought he will displace Cochran.

Another change likely to be made is at end, where Johnston may take Smith's position. Holly returned to-day, after a few days' rest at his New-York home, and was in the practice. This is the last practice of the week, as President Munn will take the 'Varsity substitutes and coachers to witness the Yale-Harvard game to-morrow. The party, consisting of over forty men, departed to-night, and have their quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel for the night. They will go out to Springfield by special parlor car. President Munn has a block of seats on the Yale side, and probably a hundred Princetonians will be together there. Princeton will cheer for Yale. The feeling here is that Yale will have an easy victory to-morrow. The following players were taken on the trip: Riggs, Wheeler, Holly, Rhodes, Taylor, Ward, Brown, Rosengarten, Cochran, Barnett, Bannard, Trenchard, Crowdis, Church, McCormick, Poe, Johnston, Smith, Armstrong, and Summers.

Cheers for Yale's Eleven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—At 12:40, the time set for the departure of the Yale football eleven for Springfield, a crowd of several hundred students had gathered in front of the New-Haven House, from which the team were to take hacks for the railroad station. After waiting a few minutes, which they employed in singing football songs and whistling the Yale Two-Step," they were gladdened by the sight of the players, who filed out one by one. Frank Harrain, '95, led the crowd in a ringing individual cheer for each member of the team, Capt. Hinkey, the coachers, and for "Yale." The shouting was spontaneous and continued till the last hack had gone. At the railroad station the team quietly boarded a couple of special drawing-room cars attached to the 1:05 express. Yale men are betting almost everything on the game, and money lenders are reaping a harvest.

Freshmen to Play at Columbia Oval.

The Columbia College freshman football team, notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat administered them by the Yale and Harvard freshman elevens, have been working hard during the week, in preparation for the game with the Princeton freshmen this afternoon at William's Bridge. Although not expecting to beat the Princetonians, yet they are confident to hold them down to a very low score. They will line up as follows: Left end, O'Connor; left tackle, Doggett; left guard, Beatty; centre, Andrews; right guard, Gurnee; right tackle, Choate; right end, Joseph; quarter back, Armstead; left half back, Ewen; right half back, Gray; full back, Gilpin.

Yale Wins at Shooting.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.—The triangular gun club contest between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton was shot on the grounds of the Colt Gun Club this afternoon in a disagreeable, misty rain. The match was won by the Yale team, which scored 101. Harvard made 92, and Princeton 87.

The match was shot under the rules of the American Shooting Association. Each team was composed of five men, each of whom shot six strings of five birds, making a total of 150 pigeons by each club. Clay birds and Keystone targets were used. The teams were composed of the following men: Harvard—C. C. Pike, S. S. Lawson, D. D. Sterling, F. Dove, and J. Sargent, (Captain;) Yale—W. S. Hoyt, Harry Miller, (Captain;) Fred S. Franklin, Harry P. Benedict, and William S. Miller; Princeton—Lewis, (Captain;) Cresson, '95; Clark, '97; Wadham, '95, and J. Johnson, '98.

Trotting Exhibitions Given Up.

The exhibition of Allx, Directly, John R. Gentry, and other star trotters and pacers which was to have taken place to-day at Fleetwood Park has been declared off on account of bad weather, and the horses will be shipped to California within a day or two. In company with Robert J., Fantasy, and Nightingale, from C. J. Hamlin's stable, they are booked for a series of exhibitions at Los Angeles, Fresno, Stockton, Oakland, San José, and Sacramento, which will fill in the time for the remainder of the season.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Football.—Yale vs. Harvard, at Springfield, 2 P. M.; West Point Engineers vs. Willet's Point Engineers, at Willet's Point; Columbia freshmen vs. Princeton freshmen, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge; Montclair A. C. vs. Englewood Field Club, at Montclair; Cornell vs. University of Michigan, at Detroit; Brown vs. Tufts, at Providence; Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; Hamilton A. C. vs. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, at Yonkers; Irving Club vs. South Orange Field Club, at South Orange; General Theological Seminary vs. Roseville, at Roseville; Princeton Seminary vs. Elizabeth A. C., at Elizabeth; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Newark Academy, at Bayonne, N. J., 3:30 P. M.

Hunt Meets.—Rockaway Hounds, at Queens, 3:15 P. M.; Meadowbrooks, at Jericho Tollgate, 3:30; Westchester Hounds, at Kensico.

Boxing.—Entertainment at New-York Athletic Club, at 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 25.

Cycling.—Eastern District Wheelmen's road run to Pearsalls, L. I.; Mercury Wheelmen's road run.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Boxing Bouts.—Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; reception of Greenwich Wheelmen at Lexington Avenue Opera House; reception of Lafayette Wheelmen at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks, at East Williston.

Meeting New-York Athletic Club Board of Governors.

BARGAINS IN TROTTERS

Low Prices Rule at the Close of the Madison Square Garden Sale.

CAMPAIGNER ALINE BRINGS $800

Two Hundred Horses Disposed of at the Big Sale Fetched $89,715—Excellent Average of $450 Obtained.

Tattersalls closed their sale of trotting-bred horses at Madison Square Garden last evening. At the three sales during the day seventy-two head were disposed of for a total of $13,740, the prices ruling low. A lot of shrewd dealers in the city took advantage of the unpleasant weather, and managed to pick up a lot of bargains, as is always possible on the final day of a long sale.

The highest price paid was for Aline, the well-known campaigning mare, a daughter of Almont, Jr., with a record of 2:14½, and who was separately timed in a race, in which she got away behind her field, in 2:10. The game mare is still in her prime, being but eleven years old, and has never been bred. She was bought for $800 by J. McGuire, a well-known horse speculator, of this city, and he will doubtless put several hundred dollars to his credit by this shrewd purchase.

During the three days of the sale 200 animals were disposed of for a total of $89,715—an average of very nearly $450. In these times, and with race horses practically a drug in the market, Tattersalls are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of their sales.

The horses sold yesterday for $150 or upward, with the names of their purchasers, are as follows:

Jim Young, b. g., 3 years, by Young Jim-Cynthia, by Margrave, Jr.; William Schwegler, New-York City	$295
Betsy Ross, b. f., 2 years, by Alcantara-Fanny Wise, by Nutwood; R. A. Gore, Albany, N. Y.	200
Mary Raub, b. f., 3 years, by Repetition-Theora, by Lakeland Abdallah; V. C. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.	275
Miss Florence, b. f., 2 years, by Alcantara-Maud, by Bourbon Wilkes; E. P. Strong, Bayshore, L. I.	150
Willing, b. h., 3 years, by Wilton-Red Missie, by Red Wilkes; S. Franks, New-York City	150
Francis, ch. g., 3 years, by Frantic-Lucy Wilkes, by Prophet Wilkes; W. E. Williams, New-York City	160
Lottie M., (pacer,) 2:20¼, by Grey Harry-Lottie Stevens; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J.	620
George, 2:33¾, b. g., 6 years, by Evermond-Mare, by Country Boy; W. Miller, New-York City	320
Jesse, b. h., 6 years, by Martin McGregor-mare by Coriander; A. Albright, Newark, N. J.	420
Black Harry, b. g., 6 years, pedigree unknown; J. W. Oyster, Washington, D. C.	300
Belva Lockwood, 2:17¼, b. m., 14 years, by Rob Ridley, Jr.-mare by Shawhan's Hat; J. McGuire, New-York City	210
Mountebank, 2:50, ch. g., 5 years, by Pluto-Merry Bird, by Swigert; F. Watson, New-York City	175
Joe, br. g., 5 years, by Enquire-a thoroughbred mare; J. Birmingham, Hartford, Conn	150
Lida, N., gr. m., 4 years, by Pilot Medium-Jennie Lincoln, by Western Pathfinder; S. Franks, New-York City	340
Amorita, gr. m., 4 years, by Lord Russel-Glorianna, by Sultan; F. E. Amonas, Glen Cove, L. I.	150
Echo, 2:20½, blk. g., 5 years, by Jim Bassador-mare, by Ensign; E. H. Wilcox, New-York City	245
Ethal T., 2:29¼, blk. m., 6 years, by Gambetta Wilkes-Kitty Rhodes, by Paymaster; J. J. Brown, Ohio	250
Belle Cleary, ch. m., 4 years, by Look-Queen, by Captain Herod; W. Miller, New-York City	700
Lady B., b. f., 2 years, by Fergus McGregor-Lady; J. J. Brown, Ohio	200
Murphy, ch. g., 6 years, by Fergus McGregor-Evendlin, by Hambletonian; J. J. Collins, New-London, Conn	360
Blanca, b. m., 5 years, of unknown breeding; J. Murphy, New-York City	370
Marco, b. g., 6 years, by Leslie-mare of unknown breeding; J. A. Roller, Littleton, Penn	245
Redwood Wilkes, 2:25¼, ch. h., 8 years, by Allie Wilkes-Jeanie Redwood, by Redwood; J. Rooney, Albany, N. Y.	400
Alchemy, ch. h., 6 years, by Alcantara-Arcadia, by Thorndale; Harry Wise, Bethlehem, Penn	150
George, 2:20¼, b. g., 8 years, by Scott's Thomas-Laura, by Forester; J. H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn	500
Susan B. Anthony, blk. m., 6 years, by Charles Caffrey-Belva Lorkwood, by Ca-lamity Dick; S. Franks, New-York City	140
Florence M., ch. m., 12 years, by Young Fullerton-Lady Reid, by Prince Alfred; D. Lockwood, New-York City	295
Morgano, b. g., 5 years, by Eric Wilkes-mare by Cambrino Patchen; C. F. Phenix, New-York City	180
Arline, b. m., 4 years, by Arrowood-Nellie Mc., by Blue Vein; H. Freund, New-York City	345
Bay filly, 2 years, by Mulatto-White Leaf, by Blue Bull; C. Tierney, Utica, N. Y.	175
Brown filly, yearling, by Gambetta Wilkes-Lady Duch, by Jim Monroe; Robert Bonner, New-York City	185
Aline, 2:14¾, b. m., 11 years, by Almont Boy-Bessie Enfield, by Enfield, Jr.; J. McGuire, New-York City	800
Dock H., b. g., 6 years, breeding not given; A. Carr, Albany, N. Y.	290
Raven, blk. m., 6 years, breeding not given; W. D. Davison, New-York City	210
Red King, b. h., 9 years, by Red Wilkes-Lady Queen, by Mambrino Patchen; B. Cohen, Newburgh, N. Y.	200
F. H. Arnold, b. g., 6 years, by Wilkie Collins-Josephine, by Hambletonian, 572; A. Stull, city	175
Huntley Boy, 2:32½, ro. g., 6 years, breeding not given; C. C. Avon, New-York City	155
Wilfrida, b. m., 4 years, by Albert W.-Nellie Doon, by Echo; H. G. Sanford, Hartford, Conn	250
Maggie C., 2:29¾, ch. m., 9 years, by Jefferson Prince-Boby, by Ethan Allen, 356; J. McCafferty, New-York City	160
Wilson P., gr. g., 4 years, by Jim Wilson-mare by Daniel Boone; J. M. McDonald, New-Haven, Conn	185
Eddie Medium, b. h., 4 years, by Mansfield Medium-Nettie Clay, by American Clay; D. Scathergood, Philadelphia	200

NO RACING AT MORRIS PARK.

The Morrises Will Close the Gates Unless a Racing Law Is Passed.

Morris Park, the best equipped racing property in the State, will not open its gates next year as a race track. That, at least, is the present determination of John A. Morris, and it will not be changed unless the Legislature passes a law under which meetings may be conducted as heretofore.

The Morrises, father and sons, will not take advantage of any scheme that may be used to circumvent the spirit of the law, whatever the law may be, nor will they give a meeting in the event of failure of the Legislature to frame a race-governing law. The question of what disposition will be made of the New-York Jockey Club's open and closed stakes has not been settled, but whatever happens, nominators will be protected in so far as can be done by refunding payments already made. If the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs give meetings, with or without bookmaking, it is probable that the New-York Jockey Club's closed events will be run off on those tracks, provided the dates can be arranged. But this important matter is as yet undecided.

The closing of Morris Park is the first tangible evidence of the effect of the constitutional amendments. With Morris Park out of the field, The Jockey Club's authority extends to Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay only, unless "Mike" Dwyer hangs up purses at Gutten.

As has already been stated in The Times, John A. Morris will not be represented on the turf next year, and, if the "all scarlet" is seen at all, it will only be when the half a dozen horses which A. H. & D. H. Morris at present purpose racing appear upon the tracks about New-York. The colors are, however, that the well-known colors will not be used in 1895.

Of the many propositions looking to the utilizing of Morris Park, the one which has been most favorably received by the owner, and which is now under consideration, is that of holding a mammoth fair on the grounds. The gentlemen who submitted the plan believe that a fair could be given there of such magnitude that New-Yorkers would make it a financial success beyond any question. Under the plan, one of the chief features would be the exhibit of cattle, of which, it is said, Gothamites know little or nothing.

The money invested in blood cattle in the United States aggregates many millions of dollars, and there are as many varieties of horned beasts as there are leaves on a tree. This while it would be one of the chief attractions, would still be only a small part of the whole. With herds of sheep and goats, hundreds of swine, poultry of all kinds, horses, mules, asses, and every other living thing in domestication, not forgetting dogs, the possibilities in the way of gate receipts are not small.

What with Monmouth Park a wreck, Morris Park transformed into a country fair ground, Sheepshead Bay undecided what to do, and St. Asaph in covert rebellion, the outlook for The Jockey Club as a governing body is most depressing.

Those comes a rumor that the Parkway Driving Club intends to give a race meeting next Spring if it can be done without breaking that much terrible yet-to-be-made law. There are so many "ifs" mixed up in everything that is said about race tracks nowadays, that it is quite impossible to discover what any of the track owners intend to do—if, indeed, they themselves know.

Meanwhile, the men who breed horses for other men to race, are positive that there will be no profit in the industry unless the Legislature of this State deals leniently with the betting problem, which they alone can solve. New-York has been the market which fixed all thoroughbred values, and if the great Spring sales of yearlings shall be held in the South or West next year, the breeders will suffer the loss of many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Easton's Resignation.

William Easton has tendered his resignation to the Directors of the American Horse Exchange. He will be succeeded in the management of the business by Frank M. Ware, who has heretofore been the secretary of the company. The post of auctioneer had not been determined yesterday, but it is probable that Mr. Ware will himself assume the office for the present.

It was through Mr. Easton that Tattersalls were led to establish an agency in this city, and he has accomplished much in building up the business in America.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six and one-half furlongs. Economist, 105 pounds, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, won; Runyon, 105, (Lambley,) 5 to 2, second; Governor Fifer, 102, (Burrell,) 7 to 1, third. Bonaventure, Anxiety, Blondy's Victim, Madstone, White Wings, Bess Macduff, Willie McAuliffe, and Kilkenny also ran. Time—1:23¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Jack the Jew, 108, (Sims,) even, won; Buckeye, 106, (Penn,) 12 to 1, and Red Top, 102, (Lambley,) 10 to 1, dead heat. Romping Girl, Etesian, and Vocality also ran. Time—1:17.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Flirt, 100 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 11, won; Panway, 110, (S. Tribe,) 6 to 1, second; Star Actress, 110, (R. Doggett,) 40 to 1, third. Melody also ran. Time—1:16¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Old Dominion, 104 pounds, (Lambley,) 8 to 5, won; Polydora, 98, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Little Tom, 95, (Keefe,) 13 to 5, third. Hardy Fox and Prince John also ran. Time—1:16½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Seven furlongs. Leonardo, 110 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Ella Reed, 86, (Keefe,) 13 to 5, second; Thurston, 102, (Lambley,) 4 to 1, third. Blizzard and Gallatin also ran. Time—1:29¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $250. Five furlongs. Hullnut, 110 pounds, (Nacey,) 8 to 1, won; Senator Vest, 110, (Sims,) 3 to 5, second; Ninety-seven, 110, (C. Flynn,) 12 to 1, third. Pocolo colt, Vision, Navahoe, Maggie Smith, Keneth, Vidocq, Lady Superior, and Sappho also ran. Time—1:03¾.

COLUMBIA'S EASY VICTORY.

Had No Trouble to Outbowl the Tourists of Paterson.

The Columbia Wheelmen and the Tourist Cycling Club met in their first tournament bowling match last night, and played two games on the Acmé Hall alleys, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The Columbias showed good form and averaged 10 points better than the Tourists in the first game. In the second contest the Tourists were easy prey for the Columbias, who, while making only 5 more points than in the first game, beat the opposing team by 101 pins.

The best individual work was done by Ruprecht, whose score shows very regular bowling. Banta fell off sadly in the second game, and Bolding showed himself to be by far the best finisher on his team.

Bierling of the Columbias weakened in the second game, dropping from first place in both teams in the first to lowest rank in his own team in the finish. Sterrett showed that he can be relied on to do even work under any conditions. The Tourists are in need of team play under just such surroundings as these semi-public games bring about. There was the usual amount of raillery during the evening, and a comfortable luncheon was served in the alley when the last ball had been rolled.

The scores.

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	3	3	4	150
Sterrett	1	3	6	130
Crooks	1	3	6	133
Beckwith	3	1	6	144
Balding	1	4	5	133
Total	9	14	27	690

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	2	6	130
Gaden	2	4	4	147
Letzkus	2	2	6	123
Ruprecht	3	4	3	165
Bierling	3	5	2	178
Total	12	17	22	743

FRAMES.

Tourist 71 143 199 212 332 416 472 540 624 690
Columbia 71 118 198 258 346 433 518 596 670 743
Averages—Columbia, 148 3-5; Tourist, 138.
Scorers—G. W. Beaden and A. Wessels. Umpire—J. C. Dehls. Captains—R. H. Sterrett and David M. Boe.

SECOND GAME.

TOURIST CYCLING CLUB.

Name.	Strikes	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	1	3	6	123
Sterrett	2	3	5	130
Crooks	1	3	6	110
Beckwith	2	3	5	130
Balding	2	4	4	154
Total	8	16	26	647

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	3	5	154
Gaden	2	4	4	143
Letzkus	2	4	4	156
Ruprecht	2	5	3	164
Bierling	2	2	6	181
Total	10	18	22	748

FRAMES.

Columbia 74 149 221 304 361 427 497 567 646 748
Tourist 83 151 227 287 343 407 475 544 590 647
Averages—Columbia, 149 3-5; Tourist, 129 2-5.
Scorers—G. W. Beaden and A. Wessels. Umpire—J. C. Dehls. Captains—R. H. Sterrett and David M. Boe.

OVER A THOUSAND COMPETITORS

Entry List for Madison Square Garden Races Grows Rapidly.

Providing all the cyclists entered in the international bicycle tournament in Madison Square Garden next week start in the races for which they are nominated there will be over 1,200 collective competitors. The individual list foots up to 290, which is a remarkable number for an indoor tourney. Manager Sheehan has promised on three different occasions to announce the complete list of entries, but the number received has simply overwhelmed him and upset his plans. It is quite possible that the competitors for the events scheduled for Tuesday evening may be announced to-day.

The inclement weather of yesterday prevented many of the racing men from taking their usual course of training. The foreign champions, however, were not put out, for at their training ground, the Clifton race track, there is a large covered shed ample enough for the purpose of slow work.

Trainer Young speaks in the highest terms of praise of Lesna, the Swiss, who is now in his charge. He says he is nothing short of a wonder, and that this will be shown in his twenty-four-hour race for professionals.

Johnson, the fastest young man on wheels, as has been proved by his famous ride on the Tonawanda Boulevard at Buffalo, will probably reach town on Monday, although nothing definite is known of his plans. The track in the Garden will also be ready on that date, according to the present arrangements.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Cycle, an English journal devoted to the popular sport, has this to say of the Grand Old Man: "Mr. Gladstone, although not a cyclist, waxes quite enthusiastic over the pastime. He dwells at length on the opportunities it affords of enjoying fresh air, beautiful scenery, and instructive intercourse with the people. Each expedition becomes an instructive and elevating voyage of discovery, revealing the nature, the wonder, the peculiarities of the country in which he lives; pleasures which, in an equal extent, are denied to all other tourists. He considers that physically, morally, and socially, the benefits cycling confers on the men of the present day are almost unbounded."

—Two of the most prominent and exclusive clubs in the metropolis—the Racquet and Tennis and the Metropolitan Clubs, the so-called "Millionaires' Club," at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street—have deemed it necessary to provide storage rooms for bicycles. They recently passed resolutions to this effect, through their Board of Governors.

—The opposition ticket of the Riverside Wheelmen will contain the names of Charles Robinson and Thomas Ward for Secretary and Captain respectively. The election bids fair to be the liveliest in the history of the club. Both Robinson and Ward are very popular, and their friends say they will be elected.

—Dec. 17 is the date set for the Fall meeting of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen. It will be held in this city at the Grand Union Hotel.

—Ray Macdonald will close his riding season with the international tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. M. Q., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a reliable private family as chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; first-class reference. 242 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—To wait on lady and do housework; reliable in every respect; French; with best references and wages. E. S., 819 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; first-class references. 402 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—In a small family. M. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1, 23 West 73d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young Danish girl as chambermaid and waitress; no experience as waitress; not under $14. A. H., 211 East 10th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willingly helps with other work; best city reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, and wait on lady; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat English girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family, Quaker family preferred. Mary A., 325 Bleecker St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; city or country. 878 Lexington Av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 311 West 55th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 53 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart chambermaid and waitress for city or country; good reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH CHILDREN.—By a young woman; references. L. K., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a tidy young German cook; is competent in her duties; makes all kinds clear soups, meats, game, fine desserts, pastries, creams; five and a half years' references; no objection to country. 186 East 34th St., near Lexington Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent young women to go together

NEWTOWN CHILDREN ATTACKED

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER TERRORIZING THE TOWNSPEOPLE.

Believed by Some to be the Strangler Who Recently Appeared in Woodside — Several Children Hurt.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 23.—A man of medium height, about twenty-one years old, and wearing good clothes, is wanted by the authorities of this town. The limited description given is that of a stranger who has been attacking school children at Woodside for several days. Who he is, what he is, and whence he comes is a mystery.

The stranger's first victim was Josie Bogardus, seven years old, of Woodside Heights. She is the daughter of Charles Bogardus, and was playing in front of her home Monday morning. The house stands alone, and while the little one was engaged in play she was seized by the stranger, who tried to choke her. The girl's cries attracted the attention of her father, but when he reached the scene the man was running away.

The man's morning experience had no effect toward frightening him away from Woodside. About noontime of the same day Hattie Maxwell, six years old, was attacked near Thompson Avenue by the man, who, she says, had a knife. The description of her assailant agrees with that of the Bogardus girl's assailant. He was frightened away by an approaching wagon.

The stranger was not heard from again until yesterday afternoon. His victim this time was Mary Lindblom, eight years old. He choked the child so hard that she was barely alive when Augustus Robinson, a grocer, who happened along, went to her rescue.

Mrs. Lindblom had sent her daughter to the grocery store. The girl had to pass the Baptist Church in order to reach the store. The church is in a rather lonely part of the village. Mary says that she had not passed the church when the man sprang out at her.

The attack on the Lindblom girl aroused the residents of Woodside. Men patrolled all the streets the rest of the day, while others made detours through the open country in hopes of meeting the much-sought-for stranger. A description of him was sent to near-by villages with a request that a sharp look-out be kept for him. The watch was continued last night. Never before have so many men walked the village streets here all night. Not until daylight was the watch abandoned, and even then some fathers were reluctant to give up the vigil. They want to get their hands on the villain and give him something to remember.

Some of the authorities think the man is one of a pair who made their appearance in this village about three weeks ago. They hovered about Hoffman Boulevard and frightened any number of people, both old and young. One of them, a very tall man, wore women's clothes. He would walk up alongside of a woman, and, suddenly seizing her, give her a violent hug and then hurry away. He always appeared after nightfall, and no one ever succeeded in getting a good description of him. His companion was much shorter and rather answered the description of the Woodside strangler.

He made a practice of hiding behind fences and throwing stones at passers-by. He threw a stone one night at Edward Bunting. The latter was armed, and pursued the man, firing two shots at him. Neither took effect, and the stranger got away. Following this assault, Warden George Zeiler of the jail and several others patrolled the Boulevard for a number of nights, but the men were never encountered. Some people are of the opinion that the man who is in Woodside is insane and that it will prove a difficult matter to capture him.

Some residents of Woodside say that the villain is none other than some village youth, who is getting up another scare. It is not long ago that the place was alarmed over the presence of an alleged ghost.

BUFFALO'S GREEN-GOODS VICTIMS TALK

One of Them Called Upon His Wife for Railroad Fare.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Ex-Rabbi David Falk and Tailor Joseph Perlstein, who were victimized by "green-goods" men in New-York on Tuesday last, have returned home.

According to Mr. Falk, after reaching Bound Brook, N. J., they were taken into a private room and negotiations were about to open for the bargain in $1,000 worth of "green goods," when Perlstein suddenly announced that he had no money—not a cent. Falk had $55 with him, and so announced. Then the "green-goods" robber suddenly drew a gun, pointed it at his head, and exclaimed: "Well, give me that, and unload quick, too, or you're a dead man."

Mr. Falk "unloaded," as he confessed, and the couple of dupes made their way out and back to New-York. Falk got back to Buffalo Thursday morning, but Perlstein, owing to shortage of funds, had to stay over until his wife wired him money to come home with.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has a claim for $3,000 on the $6,950 for which the trotter Wistful was sold at Madison Square Garden on Thursday, by virtue of an attachment obtained here on Tuesday against May Overton of Nashville, Tenn., her owner, in favor of Abraham Winter, for $3,000. The amount claimed to be due on a demand note made on Dec. 31, 1891, by John Thompson, which was indorsed by Overton and delivered to Winter. The attorney for the latter obtained an order from the court permitting the sale of the trotter.

—Two attachments against Morris Fischer, dealer in clothing at 842 Tenth Avenue, who also has a store in Newark, N. J., have been received by the Sheriff, one for $1,020, in favor of Mamlock & Son, and the other for $674, in favor of Levy & Abrahams. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon. Creditors claim that all the stock was hurriedly removed in two large vans a few days ago, and that they were unable to learn what became of it.

—Judgment for $16,586 was entered against Morris Spiegel, wholesale liquor dealer, formerly at 101 Broad Street, but who is now in Sing Sing Prison, in favor of the National Park Bank, on forty notes of various parties which he had indorsed as A. Blum, Jr.,'s Sons, the style under which he did business.

—The Franklin Shoe Manufacturing Company of Weissport, Penn., was closed by the Sheriff on an execution for $3,000, being the amount of a loan made by the Directors. The company was organized in 1893 with $10,000 capital, and built a new plant. Forty hands were employed.

—The Sheriff has taken charge of the store of Kling & Falkenstein, doing business as the Harlem Furniture Company at 2,148 Third Avenue, on an execution for $1,817, in favor of Philip Kling, to whom they confessed judgment for money loaned.

—Henry G. Sidle, President of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors, to Arthur H. Noyes. Liabilities estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Face value of assets is considerably in excess.

—Judgment for $2,353 was entered yesterday against the Church of the Most Precious Blood, in the City of New-York, in favor of Richard Deeves, builder, on a note dated Feb. 10, 1892, and payable thirty months after date.

—Deficiency judgment for $10,889 was entered yesterday against Morris Rosendorff, dealer in dry goods at 277 Grand Street, who failed last year, in favor of the executors of the estate of Mary A. Edson.

—Easman E. Oliver and Henry Rebach, dealers in leather findings, Newark, N. J., have assigned; assets, $1,455; liabilities, $8,923. Creditors are mostly wholesale leather dealers of New-York.

—A receiver has been appointed for the St. Joseph Loan and Trust Company of St. Joseph, Mo.; liabilities, $135,000; assets, $195,000, principally in Kansas and Nebraska lands.

—The Merchants' Bank of Watertown, S. D., has closed its doors. County Treasurer Wightman had $10,000 of county money deposited in the bank.

—G. T. T. Perry has been appointed temporary receiver of the University Magazine Company, in place of Albert W. Foulkner, resigned.

—Louis Hannemann has been appointed receiver for Michael Keith of 413 West Twenty-sixth Street, in the suit of James Shorten.

They Must Eschew Bucket Shops.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Governing Board of the Stock Exchange has adopted a by-law declaring that any member of the Exchange who has anything to do, directly or indirectly, with a "bucket shop" shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 for the first offense, and to expulsion for the second offense.

ALL HEDGED ABOUT LIKE KINGS

THIS LAWYER MORRISON SAYS OF THE GOULD ESTATE EXECUTORS.

He Is Seeking to Get $11,000,000 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in St. Louis—A Trust Fund Involved.

"The executors of the Gould estate are hedged about like Kings," declared Lewis J. Morrison, the lawyer, yesterday, before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Morrison, as the attorney for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, has been conducting a most persistent campaign against the Gould estate, in order to compel the heirs to make good a trust fund of $11,000,000, which, he alleges, Jay Gould and Russell Sage appropriated out of the trust funds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

A few days ago Mr. Morrison obtained an order from Surrogate Fitzgerald, directing the Gould executors to show cause why they should not be compelled to file a detailed inventory of the assets of the Gould estate. The object of this motion was to trace the trust funds alleged to have been misappropriated to the present possession of the heirs.

Arguments in this order were set down for yesterday. Col. E. C. James appeared before the Surrogate for the Gould interests in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Morrison was on hand to press it to a final order.

Col. James moved for a dismissal of the proceedings upon the ground that, although the order was obtained on the afternoon of Nov. 21, it was not served upon the executors until late Thursday afternoon. Even then, he said, they were not served with the affidavits upon which the order was obtained.

Mr. Morrison replied sharply that it had been impossible to serve the executors, and added the remark about their being "hedged about like Kings." The lawyer declared that it was utterly impossible for any ordinary process server to serve them with any papers. It had been necessary, he said, to employ a skilled detective in the matter, who only succeeded in serving one of the executors.

The lawyer admitted that the executor had not been served with the affidavits, but stated that he had instructed his men to serve the order, and also the affidavits, but in the hurry and difficulty of serving the order his instructions had not been carried out.

Col. James, in reply, stated that he was willing to meet the issue presented if he had an opportunity to do so. An opportunity was given to him to examine the affidavits. Counsel then came to an agreement to argue the motion on its merits, and the Surrogate gave them until December 24 to prepare themselves.

RIGHT OF STUDENTS TO VOTE.

Test Case Respecting Residence Will Be Carried to Court of Appeals.

The question of a student's right to vote in the place where he is studying will be tested, under an order issued yesterday by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court. The question has never been passed on, although it has been very extensively discussed, especially in this city.

The order signed by Justice Barrett strikes the names of a number of students of the General Theological Seminary from the registry list of the Second Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

The case came before the court on election day upon an application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Registry to strike the names of the students off the list, upon the ground that they were not entitled to vote, and that under the Constitution a person could neither gain nor lose a residence while in a seminary of learning. Justice Barrett on that day did not think that he should interfere with the registry lists while the election was in progress, and refused to issue the order to strike the names of the students off the list.

He said they would have to take the risk of swearing in their votes, but the majority of them declined to take this risk.

At the suggestion of ex-Judge Arnoux, who represented the students, it was agreed that an order should be entered, upon proper papers, at a subsequent day, striking the names off the list, so that a case could be made up for appeal, in order that the question might be carried to the Court of Appeals, and a final adjudication be had upon the rights of the students to vote here, so that it may settle all disputes in the future on this point.

FOR KILLING HER HUSBAND

The Trial of Mrs. Annie Young Begun in Oyer and Terminer Court.

Mrs. Annie Young was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham for killing her husband, George Young, on Sept. 21 of last year.

Mrs. Young appeared in court, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Annie Foster who was a witness to the killing. The prisoner is rather an attractive looking woman of thirty-five. She was dressed in black and heavily veiled. The mother is a pleasant-faced woman with gray hair. She kept very close to her daughter's side.

George Young was an engineer in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad Company. On the morning of Sept. 21 he returned home about 12:30 o'clock. It is alleged that he made an accusation against his wife which so angered her that she picked up a revolver and shot him.

Two policemen were standing on the street in front of the house when they heard the pistol shots. They ran up stairs and found the Youngs' apartment in confusion. Young was lying on the floor dead. One of the policemen asked who did the shooting. Mrs. Foster, pointing to her daughter, said: "She did it."

The revolver was found in a bureau drawer. It was still hot. The defense will endeavor to show that Mrs. Young was driven to the act by the brutal conduct of her husband.

After a jury had been secured yesterday the trial was put over until Monday.

VERDICT FOR BROKER OPPENHEIM

Wins in His Suit Against Officials of the Cordage Trust.

The Cordage Trust officials sued by Edward L. Oppenheim, the broker, were mulcted in $24,936.50 yesterday. It took the jury just five minutes to arrive at a verdict, the amount secured being the full sum asked for, with credit allowances for payments on account.

The defendants in the case were James M. Waterbury and G Weaver Loper, the President and Secretary of the Cordage Trust, and Matthew Griffin.

Mr. Oppenheim, who is a member of the firm of E. L. Oppenheim & Co., stock brokers, on April 3, 1893, purchased for Griffin 500 shares of Cordage Trust stocks upon a guarantee against loss signed by Waterbury and Loper. Soon after the Cordage crash came, and the stock, which cost $33,823, was sold for $6,158.60. The defense to the action was that the guarantee was invalid, having been made without consideration, and after the purchase was made. It was also insisted that the agreement was invalid.

Justice Barrett held that the case should go to the jury, denying a motion to dismiss.

Horwitz & Hershfield appeared for Mr. Oppenheim, and William B. Hornblower for the defendants.

Geary Law Again in Question.

Another test of the Geary anti-Chinese law will probably be made in the case of Lee Yuen, who was held Thursday by United States Commissioner Shields, for deportation. Ex-Judge G. M. Curtis yesterday petitioned Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circut Court, for a habeas corpus, which was granted. It was made returnable next Monday at 2 P. M.

The ground on which the writ was asked was that Lee could not be legally deported. Ex-Judge Curtis says that, if necessary, he will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," has been sued by George Keogh for $3,000 for breach of contract. Keogh says he was engaged by "Buffalo Bill" as manager of the theatrical company of Kathrine Clemmons, and was improperly discharged. The case was set down for trial yesterday on the short-cause calendar, before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court, but the Justice, after finding it would take some time to try the case, sent it to the foot of the general calendar.

—The Whitman Shoe Company of 98 Duane Street and William H. Daniels of Massachusetts have brought, in the United States Circuit Court, a supplementary suit against Sheriff Sexton, United States Marshal McCarty, Coroner Louis W. Schultze, Isadore Lazarus, and Herbert Lefavour to recover property to the amount of $7,500 seized by Sheriff Sexton under a judgment.

—John C. Chew, a lawyer of Newburg, N. Y., and James Parker of Perth Amboy, N. J., have brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against Joel A. Sperry of New-Haven, Conn., to recover thirteen of the new first mortgage bonds of the Houston and East and West Texas Railway Company for alleged professional services rendered.

—Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, refused to arrest judgment in the case of Capt. John Ansbro, who was recently convicted of illegally dumping mud in Coney Island Creek. Ansbro's case will come up next week for final disposition. The case is a test, and tug owners are deeply interested in it.

—Mrs. Anna M. Dorr has begun a suit against John D. Dorr for absolute divorce. Dorr is said to be living at 22 Repple Street, London, with a woman named Violet Auston. Mrs. Dorr yesterday got permission from Judge Freedman of the Superior Court to serve a summons by mail.

—Christian Yung, a baker, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday in a breach of promise suit begun by Lizzie Krauss, who seeks to recover $10,000 damages. Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court signed the order of arrest.

—Max Troy was arrested yesterday in a breach of promise suit brought by Miss Etta Stanhouse of 94 Ludlow Street. The order was issued by Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court. Troy was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

—Samuel Graff yesterday got a verdict for 6 cents damages against James Blake, a fur dealer at 40 West Fourth Street, for assault. The case was tried in Part III. of the City Court, before Justice Van Wyck.

—Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted Frank R. Long an absolute divorce from his wife, Susan C. Long.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 371—John J. Shipman et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Fletcher et al.—Order of dismissal stricken out and case restored to the docket per stipulation and on motion of Westel Willoughby for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 24—Richard T. Talbert, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States, and (No. 25) The United States, appellant, vs. Richard T. Talbert, administrator, &c.—Mandate granted on motion of Mr. S. S. Henkle, for Talbert.

No. 91—George A. Cunningham et al., appellants, vs. The Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. John Howard for the appellants.

No. 92—Joseph S. Brown, appellant, vs. B. J. Spilman, et al.—Submitted by Thomas I. Stealey for the appellant and by John A. Hutchinson for the appellees.

No. 94—C. & A. Potts & Co., appellants, vs. Frank F. Creager et al.—Argued by Chester Bradford and Ernest W. Bradford for the appellants, and by William Hubbell Fisher, for the appellees.

No. 633—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company.—Mandate granted per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, Dec. 3, will be as follows: Nos. 95, 30, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 693, 639, 740.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals' motion calendar for Monday is: Nos. 852, 880, 881, 882, 883, 869, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 897, 891, 895. A large number of decisions are expected to be handed down on Tuesday next.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: John Riegelman, Edwin T. Putnam, Rocha Roselin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Snowden vs. Earle—Gilbert M. Speir, Jr. O'Brien vs. O'Brien—samuel D. Sewards. Bitterman vs. Cohen—Gibson Putzel. Wyman vs. Spencer—Henry E. Haviland.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Formigli vs. Kraus—Thomas B. Odell. Benvenuti vs. Kraus—Thomas B. Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—James Shorten vs. Michael Keith—Louis Hanneman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of University Magazine Company—G. T. Tradinor Perry.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Francis O'Neill vs. George M. Holbrook—W. W. Willard.

DISCHARGES FROM THE MARINE CORPS

Schedule of Prices for Those Who Wish to Purchase Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—General orders have been issued from the Navy Department prescribing the prices of discharge by purchase of enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

For privates, drummers, and fifers the prices of discharge will be: In the first enlistment, $100 in the thirteenth month, and $1.50 additional each month thereafter until the expiration of two years from the date of enlistment. The maximum price reached in the twenty-fourth month will be reduced $3 a month in the third year, and $4 a month in the fourth year, and the minimum price reached in the forty-eight months will remain the same until the expiration of the enlistment.

For corporals and third-class musicians $5 will be added; for Sergents and second-class musicians $10, and for non-commissioned staff, First Sergeants, and first-class musicians $15.

New Church at Windsor Terrace.

Work will be begun in a few weeks on a new Baptist church in Windsor Terrace, Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn. It will be erected at Greenwood Avenue and East Seventh Street. The church will be a frame building, 60 by 43 by 26 feet. The cost is estimated at $4,000, and the seating capacity will be 250. The new church is the outgrowth of the Windsor Terrace Baptist Mission, which was organized Feb. 20, 1889.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:57|Sun sets...4:37|Moon rises...4:03

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:07	5:43	11:33	11:35
Governors Island	5:35	6:06	11:32	12:08
Hell Gate	7:28	7:59	1:00	1:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	9:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra Genoa	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
MONDAY NOV. 26.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 27.		
Saale, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.		
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	.....	6:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 24.—Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 14; Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 17; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Paris, Southampton, Nov. 17; Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 8; Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Saale, Bremen, Nov. 14; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 18; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 15; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Polaria, Hamburg, Nov. 8; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.—Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Seguranca, Havana, Nov. 22.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.—Alvena, Port Limon, Nov. 18; Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 21; Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 21; Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Nov. 23.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 9, with mdse and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Stevenson, Livingston Nov. 14, via Puerto Cortez, with mdse and passengers to Otto G. Mayer—vessel to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Nov. 9, via Derry, with mdse and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Huil Nov. 3, via Boston, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Ship Andelana, (of Liverpool,) Gillis, Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Ship Benjamin Sewall, (of Boston,) Sewall, London 57 ds., with chalk to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Henriette, (Ger.,) Memmelskamp, Singapore 111 ds., with mdse to John W. Greene—vessel to Watjaen, Toel & Co.

Bark J. W. Dresser, (of Castine, Me.,) Parker, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to order, and passengers—vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

Bark Sayre, (of St. John, N. B.,) Roberts, Plymouth, England, 39 ds., with china clay to H. H. Cole & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Emma L. Shaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Porter, Turk's Island 14 ds., with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS Washington, for Dover; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Catania, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao.

Notice to Mariners.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: Notice is hereby given that on or about Dec. 8, 1894, Light Vessel No. 19, now moored in Fisher's Island Sound, to the southward of Ram Island Reef, will be permanently removed from the station, and replaced by Light Vessel No. 23. Light Vessel No. 23 will show one fixed white reflector light from the mainmast, and the fog signal will be a bell rung by hand. She has two masts, schooner-rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 19 in having a black circular cagework day mark at each masthead, and the hull red, with "Ram Island Reef" in large black letters on each side, and "23" in black figures on each quarter. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894," Page 44, No. 180, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1893," Pages 40 and 42.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York Nov. 7 for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar Nov. 20.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Belleden (Br.) sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Newcomen, (Br.,) Capt. Riepenhausen, from New-York Sept. 15, via Montevideo, for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres Oct. 19.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, from New-York Nov. 13 for Para and Manoas, arr. at Barbados Nov. 20.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York Sept. 12, via Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai Nov. 21.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York for Antwerp, passed Scilly at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York Nov. 3, via Havre, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 23.—SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Millington, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt Haines, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here at 3:15 A. M. to-day.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

FLORIDA and CUBA.

Two Grand Tours in January, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Ormond, Tampa, Winter Park, Rockledge, and Lake Worth, with prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Tampa Bay Hotel, and the Hotel Royal Poinciana.

The Cuba Parties will sail from Port Tampa on the Olivette or its mate, of the Plant Steamship Line, and spend **One Week in Havana.**

Special Trains of Elegant Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will be employed for the rail journeys.

The Tickets permit the holders to prolong their stay in Florida, if desired, and to return North with any one of **Five Parties under Special Escort** or on **Any Regular Train** until May 31.

Send for descriptive book.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Bldg. Union Square, New-York.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION—CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the famous "Black Knight," Rev. J. H. Hector, one of the most eloquent colored orators in the world. Choice musical programme. Miss Anna Park, cornetist, and choir. Joseph Bogardus, President. Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING WEEK AT ST. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St. and 3d Av. Dr. McGlynn preaches to-morrow at 11 and 8. Meetings nightly. King's Daughters' song service Tuesday evening, Miss Wray, leader. Col. Hadley leads Thanksgiving supper musicale Friday evening, 7:30. Welcome.

AT THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Unspoken"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Solomon's Use of Prosperity," fifth sermon to men. Thanksgiving Day services at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Even song at 4:30 P. M. Rev. H. B. Turner will speak of the work of Hampton Institute, and Hampton Quartet will sing.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon by the pastor. At 4 o'clock, harvest praise service, West's "Seed Time and Harvest."

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—At 8 P. M. addresses by Dr. Frissell and Hampton students. Quartet of students will sing.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters will preach at 11, "Laborious Idleness"; 7:45, "Dull Worshippers and Keen Traders." Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject, "Right Living To-day"; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, afternoon 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M. The Rev. Edward E. Hale of Boston will preach. All are cordially invited.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"Stumbling Blocks," and 8 P. M.; topic—"Paul's Shipwreck."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Thanksgiving service at 48th St. and 5th Av. Church on Thursday next (Nov. 29) at 11 A. M.; sermon by Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Genialness of Jesus." Evening, commences a course of lectures on "Ingersollism Versus Truth. The Perversions of Atheism Refuted by the Facts of History and Experience." First lecture, "The Modern Goliath." All are cordially invited. Seats free after opening anthem.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching: "Life at High Pressure;" 8 P. M., special musical service, selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; solos: "If with all Your Hearts," tenor; "Hear Ye, Israel," soprano; "It Is Enough," basso; "Oh, Rest in the Lord," contralto; "He that shall Endure to the End," quartet.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic—"Infidelity Refuted by Infidels."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong. Special address by Bishop Penick on the Church's work among the colored people.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, morning service. 7:45, evening service. Sermon by the rector. Sermon by Rev. Marion Law.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 53d St.—Morning service at 11, evening service at 8. Rev. John Tunis, minister in charge, will preach at the morning service, and Rev. John T. Patey, D. D., of St. Luke's Church, in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th St. and 9th Av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, D. D., Rector.—Sermon and communion services 10:45 A. M. Address by Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury. Evening service and sermon, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., subject—"The Universalist Idea of Justice." 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Tyranny of Labor." All welcome.

DR. TALMADGE PREACHES IN MADISON Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 53d St., Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Basis of Belief," and at 4 P. M. on "The Letters of John." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Thanksgiving Day service Thursday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Thanks

THE CITY CLUB'S POSITION

Future Attitude of the Organization in Municipal Politics.

JAMES C. CARTER'S PROPOSITIONS

Punishment of Election Law Crimes, Extension of Good Government Clubs, Administration of Criminal Law.

The City Club last night approved of five propositions presented by its President, James C. Carter, with the view of indicating the organization's future attitude toward municipal politics.

These were, first, that efforts should be made for the punishment of crimes against the election laws; second, that there should be organized a trained body of watchers at the polls and that better election officers should be secured; third, that there should be prepared such legislative measures as are needed to improve the City Government; fourth, that Good Government Clubs should be extended, and, fifth, that a particular inquiry should be made into the administration of criminal law in the city.

The meeting was well attended, and after President Carter had presented the propositions, with comments on each, they were briefly discussed and then unanimously approved.

"This first meeting after election," said Mr. Carter, after he had rapped for order, "should be one of congratulation—most hearty congratulation—at a result which, a short time ago, hardly any of us expected. Here are members of Tammany Hall who, until within the last few months, felt secure in their positions. They were conscious of their numerical strength, but unconscious of the force of moral society when aroused, and, almost in a day, they were thrust from power and became the flying victims of popular wrath.

"None of us could have foreseen such a result, and, while it affords ground for congratulation, the effects which it has may be overestimated. It may be imagined that this organization can be turned over whenever the people please. But the fact is otherwise. There is the same temptation of $30,000,000 annual expenditure, and there is the same field of city politics, which is looked upon by politicians of both parties as most fruitful upon which to strengthen themselves. These enemies, or men as bad as they, crushed to earth will, or may, rise again. We cannot conclude that our triumph will not be evanescent unless it is followed by persistent effort.

"I think, as many do, that we ought to continue the work in which we have been engaged, and it has been thought that we should mark out the particular line of effort. We need not necessarily confine ourselves, but we should have certain lines on which to proceed."

Here Mr. Carter read the propositions. Of that for the preparation of legislative measures to improve the City Government he said:

"I am not a believer in the entire efficiency of legislative relief. Nevertheless, there are times when new legislation is necessary. These changes are in the mouths of many. The Committee of Seventy, which so gallantly led in this protest, finds itself, in consequence of its success, possessed of a large measure of public confidence, which must have the effect of recommending and enforcing upon the Legislature the necessity of passing such measures. We are prepared to carry on the more permanent work—our own work."

There was no more important topic than the proposition involving inquiry into the administration of criminal law, Mr. Carter declared. It demanded the attention of the City Club. Abuses in every branch were the rule rather than the exception. It seemed that many officers stood in great part for facilitating violations of the laws. That condition should be swept away root and branch.

"Whether it is possible now," he went on, "to create and organize and preserve a municipal party devoted to the single object of selecting good officers and securing laws that are needed and separated from all other parties, cannot be stated. What was done at the last election was volcanic. The public interest was aroused, and men prepared to engage for once at least in an effort to rid the city of abuses.

"Is it possible to make men believe that what was good to do one time is good to do all the time? If the Good Government Clubs could be extended, and instead of 8,000 members could have 50,000, the problem would be solved. The field could be carried any time against a mere party. Let us look over the field and conclude what the real promise is. A committee could be appointed for that purpose."

John J. Chapman thought there was no doubt but that certain men in the Republican Party would attempt to use the victory for their own ends. Platt was one of them.

John Brooks Leavitt wanted primaries done away with.

The vote was then taken, and, after W. J. Schieffelin had announced that a reception would be held at the club on the evening of Dec. 14, to the newly-elected officers, the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, and the members of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, the meeting adjourned.

THREE SUITS FOR SUGAR BOUNTIES

New-Jersey Companies Begin Proceedings in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Three suits to recover sugar bounty, denied by Secretary Carlisle, have been filed in the United States Court of Claims by J. A. Murray of New-York, attorney on behalf of the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company of New-Jersey, for $43,121.34; the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company of New-Jersey, for $3,033.56, and the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, for $11,792.50.

It is the intention to push these cases to a final adjudication before the Supreme Court. The claims rest, of course, on the refusal of Secretary Carlisle to pay the sugar bounty for this year.

The defense of the Government will be that the bounty law is repealed, and that the making of bargains by Congress with individuals to pay bounties is unconstitutional.

DAMAGES GIVEN FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

The Defendant Pleaded that He Could Not Wed a Catholic.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In the Circuit Court here to-day Miss Addie M. Quinn, a school teacher, recovered a verdict for $2,000 against Clarence C. Hardy, a young farmer, for breach of promise.

Miss Quinn is a Catholic. Hardy belongs to no Church. His defense was that he objected to the rules of marriage prescribed by the Catholic Church, but the plaintiff claimed that he used that only as an excuse, having understood and agreed to them when the engagement took place. The suit was for $10,000.

Charity Ball in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 23.—Flushing society opened the social season in the Opera House to-night with the eighth annual Charity Ball.

There was a large attendance, and the handsome costumes of the women and the decorations made the scene a brilliant one.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKim, J. M. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter, W. M. Wilcox Eglee, John Hepburn, S. Vernon Mann, D. B. Brigham, Clements William Prigee, Fred Bowne, D. Edward Master, E. M. Travers, Robert Jacob, J. F. Crosby, R. H. Elliot, and the Misses Lee, Wilmerding, Travers, Richmond, Swift, Brigham, Franklin, Post, Brown, Talbert, Hicks, Mills, Bowne, Lawrence, Mitchell, and Rossiter.

McIntyre Seems Indifferent.

UTICA, Nov. 23.—Daniel G. McIntyre, son of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre of New-York, the Hamilton College student accused of attempting to blackmail Mrs. Theodore W. Dwight, was not examined to-day. Detective O'Connor of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, New-York, reached Clinton this afternoon, and will investigate the case in the interest of McIntyre's father.

McIntyre will say nothing about the charge and appears unconcerned. Kelly, the prime mover in the attempt, was arraigned to-day on the charge of procuring money upon false pretenses preferred by a Clinton merchant. His trial was set down for Monday. He went to jail.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BIG ARMY CONTRACT TO BE LET

Ten Disappearing Gun Carriages Wanted—They Will Cost About Half a Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A half-million-dollar contract will be let by Gen. Flagler, the Army Chief of Ordnance, in a few days. The General will open bids to-morrow for the construction of ten disappearing gun carriages, intended for the coast defense emplacements. The type of carriage is that known as the Buffington-Crozier mount, which was invented by two ordnance officers, whose names are given to the mechanism. The carriages which are to be purchased will accommodate ten-inch rifles. The tests with the experimental carriages have proved eminently satisfactory.

Col. Buffington some time ago drew plans for a disappearing carriage, such as could be used in coast fortifications, the idea being that the gun could be raised for firing and then dropped out of observation and range as soon as the projectile should be discharged. Through pressure of other duties, Col. Buffington abandoned his sketches, and a younger officer, Capt. Crozier, took them up, having given considerable study to the subject of gun carriages, and added to his information by a tour of inspection and instruction in Europe. Col. Buffington is in command of the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and Capt. Crozier is a member of the Ordnance Board at Governors Island, New-York Harbor.

A great many firms are interested in the result of the bidding, the contract being let after competitive proposals. The selection of the Buffington-Crozier carriage marks it as the best of the experimental carriages which have been tested. It is simple in construction, so that its parts and their purposes are easily understood. Loading and firing are accomplished by hand with ease, certainty, and great rapidity, and these operations simulate closely those required with the barbette carriages already adopted by the department. The carriage operates by hydraulic power. In one test ten rounds were fired in less than fifteen minutes. There are no valves, pumps, or complicated apparatus, and the methods are easily understood by the average artillery soldier. The great qualities of the carriage are the remarkable force, certainty, and rapidity with which loading and firing may be conducted.

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE TO MEET IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Much Greater Interest Expected as the Result of Recent Elections—The Programme Outlined.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League, today issued a call to the reform organizations of the country, inviting them to send delegates to the second conference for good city government, to begin at Minneapolis on Saturday, Dec. 8.

The gathering promises to be one of the most important of its character ever held in this country, and to exceed greatly, in point of numbers and interest, the first conference, which was held in Philadelphia last January. The Municipal League meeting will immediately precede the National Civil Service Reform League Convention, which will meet in Chicago on Dec. 12 and 13.

"The first national conference, held in Philadelphia in January last," said Mr. Bonaparte, "was followed by a remarkable development of public interest and a decided advance in public opinion respecting the evils of our municipal politics. The extravagance, incompetence, and venality which are the inevitable results of popular indifference and the spoils system have been investigated and exposed in several cities, and the recent elections may be said, without exaggeration, to mark the beginning of a new era in the history of American citizenship.

"The programme for the meetings at Minneapolis has not yet been completed, but it will probably include the discussion of 'The Municipal Conditions of Western Cities,' 'Methods of Work and Organization,' and 'The Elements of a Good City Charter.'

"All associations of men or women having for an object the improvement of municipal government or the promotion of good citizenship are urged to send delegates to the conference, and all individuals interested in these objects are invited to attend."

The league has for its officers some of the most prominent and able men in the country. James C. Carter, the New-York lawyer, is President.

W. G. JACKMAN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Shot Himself While Paying a Visit to His Brother in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—W. G. Jackman of New-York City committed suicide to-night by shooting himself at the residence of his brother, Robert Jackman, a plumber and for many years President of the Trustees of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of this place.

Mr. Jackman came here to pay a farewell visit to his relatives before starting for California, where he expected to make his home in the future. He took supper with his brother and sister-in-law, and during the meal conversed cheerfully with them.

After supper the party went into the sitting room. While they were talking there Robert Jackman saw his brother place both hands over his mouth, and, in an instant, heard a pistol shot. He saw his brother fall from the chair in which he was sitting to the floor, with blood streaming from his mouth. Mrs. Jackman, who has been in feeble health for several years, fainted. Dr. De Hart was called. He found the man dead.

The suicide was about sixty years old. He had a wife and daughter, from whom he had separated a year ago. He was formerly in comfortable circumstances, but lost his money by drink. At one time, it is said, he was the owner of Goldsmith Maid. He was interested in turf affairs. He was nicknamed "Barney" Jackman. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane when he shot himself.

Has George Lederer Eloped?

Mrs. Ida Florine Lederer, who obtained a divorce from George W. Lederer of Canary & Lederer, the theatrical managers, said last night that she obtained a divorce from Lederer at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon and that two hours later he eloped with Miss Adèle Rice, who is but nineteen years old.

She said that Mrs. Rice, the girl's mother, called on her Thursday afternoon and told her she had received a telegram from her daughter stating that she had married Lederer in Jersey City that evening and wanted to know if Lederer had been divorced. Mrs. Rice, she said, said that Miss Rice had known Lederer but six weeks.

At the Bijou Theatre last night Mr. Canary stated that Lederer was in Philadelphia with the "Passing Show."

Alleged Policy Men in Court.

Before Pustice Meade in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday two alleged policy men and a man supposed to be connected with a lottery were arraigned.

One of the alleged policy dealers was John Webber of 211 West Sixty-third Street, who was caught in a hallway in West Sixty-fourth Street making out a slip. The second man, Frank Mack of 509 West Forty-eighth Street, was arrested at 655 Eleventh Avenue. The man supposed to be connected with a lottery was John Finck. He was found in the place with Mack.

Finck was discharged. Mack gave bail in his case, and Webber was committed for examination.

SAID SHE HAD PAID THE POLICEMAN

William Mulcahy's Reason for Seeking to be Retired from the Force.

Policeman William Mulcahy of the tenement-house squad, connected with the Board of Health filed with the Police Commissioners late Wednesday an application to be retired. He has been over twenty years on the force, and for several years has been attached to the sanitary company. Mulcahy's record was good.

The reason for his sudden determination to be retired became known yesterday, when Sergt. William Cruise, who has charge of the tenement-house squad, presented charges against Mulcahy to the Police Board. The charges are for taking money from a woman and failing to enforce an order issued by the Health Board for the abatement of a nuisance.

The complainant is Mrs. Annie Alwerther, who lives in One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard. The case was investigated by the Board of Health at its meeting last Wednesday.

Mrs. Alwerther went before President Wilson and Commissioner Edson and told her story. It appears that she keeps a cow on her premises, and that several days ago the Sanitary Superintendent issued an order commanding her to abate a nuisance which existed on her place. She called on President Wilson to find out why the order had been issued and told him that she had paid the policeman who inspected her premises.

Mr. Wilson questioned the woman, and she stated that she had given small sums to the policeman in question on three occasions. Mrs. Alwerther repeated her story to Commissioner Martin of the Police Board. She said that on the occasions when she paid the money the policeman claimed to have an order for the abatement of a nuisance. Mrs. Alwerther picked out Policeman Mulcahy, who stood up in line with ten others, and said he was the man to whom she had given the money.

Mulcahy was also identified by the woman's daughter Lizzie, who was present when the money was paid. Their affidavits were taken and submitted to Inspector McAvoy, who directed Sergt. Cruise to prefer charges.

As soon as Mulcahy learned that he was to be put on trial he filed his application for retirement. In view of the charges it is certain that the Commissioners will not retire him.

Mulcahy will be taken out of the tenement-house squad and assigned to patrol duty in a precinct pending his trial.

IT WOULD BE ALL THE SAME TO WILSON

But Dr. Gibbons Would Know When the Victim Was Really Dead.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—It was suggested today that there was nothing in the law for killing murderers by electricity which would prevent Warden Stout of Auburn Prison from appointing Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse as one of the witnesses to the Wilson execution.

If Dr. Gibbons were a witness, he could be designated as one of the physicians to make the post-mortem examination, and there is nothing in the law which would prohibit his ascertaining, before the autopsy, by using his apparatus, whether or not Wilson was dead. Of course, if it was found that Wilson was not dead, he would have to be placed in the chair again and the current shot through him until life became extinct.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—While the various experimentalists of the State are discussing the propriety of resuscitating Charles L. Wilson after he shall have been put to death according to law, the Warden of Auburn Prison, who has the matter in charge, is making preparations for the burial of the criminal.

Warden Stout declares that the murderer of Detective Harvey shall die according to the law's decree, and that nothing can prevent the execution except a reprieve by the Governor or a reversal of the judgment by the Court of Appeals. According to the law, the Warden is the custodian of Wilson until a current of electricity shall have ceased his death, and Warden Stout will not consent to any attempt at resuscitation. He has made arrangements to have experienced physicians at the execution, and when they shall have pronounced the murderer dead, the body will be dissected and afterward buried in quicklime. Warden Stout does not believe that the Governor can interfere in any manner except by reprieve or commutation. The court has instructed the Warden as to his duties, and after Wilson has been properly executed and the subsequent autopsy has been held, the remains will be buried in the prison cemetery, where the usual privileges will be granted to local or foreign resurrectionists.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Ezra Brockway Ely.

Ezra Brockway Ely died yesterday at his home, 93 East First Street, Bayonne, N. J. He was fifty-six years old, and was widely known in New-York and Pennsylvania. He went to Bayonne six years ago from Perth Amboy.

Mr. Ely, at the time of his death, was President of Coxe Brothers & Co., coal operators, and many years previous was their general agent in New-York. He was also Vice-President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad Company. In Bayonne he was a Director of the Mechanics' Trust Company, Bayonne Hospital, Bayonne Building and Loan Association, and was active in many local business and charitable enterprises. Formerly he was Vice-President of the New-Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne. A wife and two children survive him.

Charles Francis Griffin.

Charles Francis Griffin of the firm of H. Griffin & Sons, leather merchants, died at his house, 40 East Fiftieth Street, Thursday after a long illness. Mr. Griffin was widely known as a business man, but he did not lead a public life. He always lived in this city. For many years he was connected with the Church of the Covenant.

Mr. Griffin made a special study of political economy, and wrote several pamphlets on that subject under the name of "Pythagoras Hall." He was fifty-eight years old and leaves a wife, but no children. The burial will be Monday in Woodlawn Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Carlton B. Hutchins, President of the Hutchins Refrigerator Car Company of Chicago and a member of the firm of C. B. Hutchins & Son, manufacturers of freight car roofing, died in Detroit Thursday night. He was eighty years old. Mr. Hutchins was born in Bath, N. H., in 1814. He went to Ann Arbor in 1868 and began experiments in car roofing and refrigerator cars. He obtained patents on both and went to Detroit and organized the car-roofing firm and later the Detroit Refrigerator Car Company, which was subsequently moved to Chicago, and is now known as the Hutchins Refrigerator Car Company.

—Robert D. Morrison, one of the best-known lawyers of the Baltimore bar, was stricken with paralysis Thursday at his home in Waverly, Md., and died yesterday morning.

Political Equality Meeting of Women.

The Political Equality Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last night at the home of its Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Trow, 34 West Sixty-third Street.

Mrs. E. L. Dewey, the President of the club, called the meeting to order and introduced the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, who made an extended address. She began by asking that all those present who believed in political equality stand up. Twelve of the women in the room arose and two remained seated and laughed.

Mrs. Keiser, the General Organizer of the clubs in this county, also spoke. She told about the object of the organization, which is to get from the Legislature that recognition which had been denied them by the Constitutional Convention.

Weak lungs are strengthened, pleurisy pains relieved, and asthmatic symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

Can't discuss particular garments to-day—everybody wants everything.

Ordinary suits to dress suits—hats, shoes, overcoats, furnishings, to go with 'em.

Your money back if you want it.

Stores close at seven.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Rogers-Shillaber Wedding.—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that of Miss Marian Frances Shillaber and Jason Rogers, who were married a few days ago in the Church of the Holy Faith, by the Rev. Victor C. Smith. All the bridesmaids were cousins of the bride, and also all of the ushers, except one, who was a brother of the bridegroom. A sister of the bridegroom, Miss Ida Rogers, made a very charming maid of honor, and William Shillaber, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Frances B. Dillingham, Mary S. Dillingham, Alice C. Clement of Boston, Mass., and Miss Mary D. Emery of this city. The ushers were Isaac S. Dillingham and Sumner Clement of Boston, and Dean Emery and J. S. Rogers of this city. After the ceremony at the church a pleasant reception was given to relatives and immediate friends at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shillaber, on Boston Road. Among the large number present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Emily Rogers, Thomas Rogers, Jr., the Hon. William Cauldwell and wife, Miss Cauldwell, Miss Nettie Cauldwell, Leslie G. Cauldwell, the Misses Giffen of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clement, and Miss Carrie Shillaber of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Dillingham of Auburndale, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Spinney, Miss Christine Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emery, and Miss Mary Wells. The bride is a granddaughter of the late B. P. Shillaber, ("Mrs. Partington.")

—Débutantes.—Mrs. Francis Delafield of 12 West Thirty-second Street introduced her two daughters, Miss Julia Floyd Delafield and Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, into society yesterday at a reception. Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody of 15 West Tenth Street will give a tea to introduce her daughter on Dec. 1. Mrs. Philip Sands will give a tea on Dec. 4 to introduce her second daughter, Miss Edith Sands. Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies of 17 West Ninth Street will introduce her daughter on Dec. 8. Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare introduced her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, at a charming tea yesterday afternoon at her town house, 28 West Eleventh Street. A pretty débutante of December will be Miss Mary Pell, daughter of Mrs. John H. Pell of Flushing, L. I. Miss Pell will be introduced at a tea by her aunt, Mrs. Walden Pell of 13 East Twenty-ninth Street. She will be assisted by Miss Edith Sands, Miss Nellie Edwards, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Alice Wilmerding, the Misses Barclay, Miss Edith Speys, Miss Cassandra McKim, Miss Nellie Martin, Miss Anna Peabody, Miss Alice Post, Miss Jeanette Wilmerding, Miss Edith Clapp, and Miss Catherine Bruce-Browning.

—Chrysanthemum Wedding.—At the wedding, on Thursday evening, of Miss Caroline Vanderveer Eldert to George H. Greenia, the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, where the ceremony was performed, was prettily decorated with pink chrysanthemums. Miss Jennie Eldert was maid of honor, and the Misses Charlotte Bowman, Katharine Eldert, and Nellie B. Greenia were bridesmaids. Alexander H. Carpenter was best man, and A. B. Eldert, John Bergen, George Linton, and J. William Boley ushers. The Rev. John E. Lloyd, pastor of the church, officiated.

—Returned to the City.—Mrs. Charles Thorp Gilbert and her daughter Miss Anita Gilbert have returned to their town house, 35 West Fifty-eighth Street.—Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Preston have returned to the city from Tuxedo Park, and will be at home in their apartments, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, during the Winter.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Owen have returned for the Winter, which they will spend at 27 West Thirty-fourth Street.—Mrs. William B. Henderson and family have returned from the Berkshires to their town house, on East Seventy-second Street.

—Mrs. Barney's Entertainment.—Mrs. A. C. Barney, whose portrait is attracting so much favorable comment at the Exhibition of Women's Portraits, entertained a number of her friends at her home, in Washington, on Thursday with a reading, given by Miss Marion Devereux, who is a graduate of a New-York dramatic school. Mrs. Barney is as well known in New-York as in Washington.

—Miss Southard's Engagement.—A Paris dispatch announces the engagement of Miss Jeane Robertson Southard, granddaughter of the late Uriah Southard, to Charles Gregory Holmes. The wedding will take place in the Spring. Miss Southard and Mr. Holmes are reputed wealthy. The former has been traveling abroad for some time.

—Mayor Gilroy's Son Engaged.—Cards are out announcing the engagement of Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of Mayor Gilroy, to Miss Natalie Hale, daughter of the late Col. Henry H. Hale of Bradford, Mass. Miss Hale has spent several Winters with her mother in New-York. She is said to have met Mr. Gilroy for the first time at the last Partiarchs' Ball.

—Livingston-Nichols Engagement.—The engagement of Miss Lita Nichols to Oscar Livingston was announced yesterday. Miss Nichols is a sister of Romaine Nichols, who married Miss Echeverria. Mr. Livingston belongs to one of the oldest families in the city. He is a widower.

Trolley Car Jumped the Track.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Erie Ferry branch of the North Hudson Railway reaches lower Jersey City from the Heights by means of a roadway built in a natural ravine from Hoboken Avenue to Ninth and Brunswick Streets. At 2 o'clock this morning one of the trolleys became unmanageable as it started down the incline, and when it reached a turn in the road under the West Shore trestle it jumped the track and was overthrown.

The motorman and the conductor jumped off. Thomas Short, an employe, who was the only person in the car, was badly injured about the back. He was removed to his home in New-York Avenue.

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SUNDAY TIMES.

To all the merits of the weekday issues, first among them being all the real news of the whole world, upon which nothing encroaches and with which nothing ever interferes, THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday adds special excellencies, literary and critical, interesting, timely, and attractive. Special correspondents at home and abroad supplement the best press service in existence, and on multiplied pages is drawn the accurate picture of a day. What to-morrow's news will be nobody can tell to-day, but about other elements in the marvelous whole a forecast may be made.

Here are some of the stories to be told:

WORK FOR "OLD IRONSIDES."

To become the headquarters of the Boston Naval Reserve. Engagements of the Constitution. Prominent part that the famous frigate took in the early battles of the young Republic. Launched in 1797.

ECHOES OF THE BEER CLUB.

A pleasing feature of the Constitutional Convention. Relaxation for the delegates. An organization the existence of which was not suspected by outsiders. A bond of good-fellowship.

FADS OF PIPE COLLECTORS.

Thousands of dollars paid for rare and beautiful specimens. Collections of well-known men. Prominent citizens of New-York who have valuable meerschaums. Bismarck's prophetic pipe.

YACHTSMEN ARE ANXIOUS.

Waiting for the challenge for America's Cup race. Dunraven will reply this week. Builders and designers busy on the Clyde. Ready to begin work on the challenger. Other yachting news.

THE CITY'S WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Not all of them are enrolled in the new State Federation. Some of the important ones missed. Money dues of the women's clubs are not heavy, but the mental tax is usually serious.

AMATEUR SPORTS

Will receive their usual comprehensive and careful treatment. The Yale-Harvard football contest will be fully described, and every play in the celebrated annual battle on the gridiron clearly explained, so that non-experts in the game can understand it. Bicyclists will be interested in an article concerning the foreign cracks who are to race at Madison Square Garden next week.

BOOK REVIEWS.

None of the special departments exceeds this one in either interest or value. Among the works to receive critical attention to-morrow are several memoirs and biographies of more than usual importance. Among them is the "Life of Charles Loring Brace," including many of his own letters, edited by his daughter; "The Letters of Emily Dickinson," the Andover recluse and poet; the Abbé Fouard's "Life of St. Paul"; "The Life of Edwin Booth," by his daughter, Mrs. Grossmith, and "The Memoirs of the Duchess de Gontaut." Margaret Deland's last novel, "Philip and His Wife," will also be reviewed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A careful appreciation of Rubinstein as a pianist and a composer will be the feature of the Musical Page, where comment on the first week of opera will also appear. Further discussion of the new Lyceum play and a general view of the dramatic field are promised for those interested in affairs theatrical.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Railway News, as usual, will be full, accurate, and, to a large measure, exclusive. The financial and commercial reports, always admirably given in The Times, have been vastly improved of late, and now challenge comparison with those of any other paper in the world. On the Woman's Page, besides a leading article, whose headlines are given above, will be a Thanksgiving story for children and many other commendable features. Real estate news will receive adequate attention from a specialist, whose knowledge of the subject has been gained by long experience. To numberless other fields of activity space will also be given, and all this, put together, will make that

Best of Sunday Papers,

The Sunday Times.

MANY IMPORTANT PATENTS INVOLVED

In the Result of the Pending Bate Refrigerating Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Some additional views upon the questions involved in the famous patent case of the Bate Refrigerating Company vs. Ferdinand Sulzberger et al., argued before the Supreme Court last week, were presented to-day in a brief filed by permission of the court, by Charles H. Aldrich, ex-Solicitor General, in behalf of Milo G. Kellogg.

The case at bar turns upon the construction of Section 4,887, regulating the term of existence of United States patents upon inventions for which patents have been taken out in foreign countries. Upon the decision of the court will depend the validity of numerous important patents still in existence under the contention urged in behalf of the Bate Company, but which have expired, if the contention of the attorney for Sulzberger et al. be correct. Kellogg, Mr. Aldrich's client, his attorney states, is interested in no less than 150 patents that will be affected by the court's decision, the chief one being in connection with telephone exchange service.

In his brief, Mr. Aldrich quotes from the report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1887, to show the evils resulting from delays in the issue of patents, the section in question giving applicants who desire to prolong their applications and postpone action ample opportunity to do so.

The brief cites the issue of three patents on May 3, 1893, on applications filed by Thomas A. Edison, in 1877, and the issue of another patent on March 7, 1893, on another application of Edison's, also filed in 1877. If it shall be held that these patents, which are fundamental, are not limited by the expiration of the foreign patents, the brief asserts that they will prolong the control of the telephone company over the use of the telephone in this country for a further period of seventeen years from the date of issue. The Edison inventions were all patented abroad in the interval between 1877 and 1882, and their use is free in foreign countries. Substantially the same history is true, the brief continues, of the quadruple telegraph patents and the incandescent lamp patents.

The brief further calls attention to the efforts that have been made in Congress to amend Section 4,887, along the lines sought for in the court's decision, and notes that five bills have been introduced in the Fifty-third Congress to make the United States patent run for seventeen years from the date of the earliest foreign patent. All of these bills are pending before the Committee on Patents.

Respecting the contention that the language of the section was not in accordance with the suggestion of the revisers upon that topic, the brief asserts that the clause was inserted in the law by the Committee on Patents after the revisers had completed their work, and must, therefore, be taken to be the deliberate declaration of Congress.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

At the outbreak of her present war, the Japanese Government published an edict, ordering all Chinese to leave the country by a certain date, or else remain until the war was over. Thereupon, Ah Shing, a prominent clothier of Yokohama, called his fellow-Chinese together, and they all agreed to go. They chartered a steamer, embarked with all their goods, and sailed away. At the last moment it was discovered that the wealthy merchant had held his goods, and slipped back to Yokohama, where he at once reopened his store, and where, having rid himself of all opposition merchant, he is now doing a "land office" business.

Our way of DISTANCING competitors, while not as startlingly original as the artful, dodging China man's, is, nevertheless, effective. It's simply this: Selling thoroughly good clothing at uncommonly low prices. The small expense we're under, and the immense advantages we possess, as large wholesale manufacturers, enable us to sell good clothes for less—much less—than any store in New-York, and that, we believe, is exactly what we're doing.

Open to-night till 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

Bleecker St., cor. Greene, Broadway, cor. Rector St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Rev. David G. Wylie is preaching a course of Sunday evening sermons in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West. His subject for to-morrow evening is "The Culture of the Child; or, the Responsibility Resting on Teachers in Our Sabbath and Public Schools." Public-school teachers are cordially invited.

—The flight into Egypt is assuming large proportions this season, the number of travelers on the Nile being unprecedented. Thomas Cook & Son report that in addition to their four regular steamers per week to the First Cataract, several extra sailings have had to be arranged to accommodate their passengers.

—Coroner Shea held an inquest yesterday in the cases of the ten persons who were killed by the collapse of the building at 72 Monroe Street, on Oct. 10. The jury returned a verdict exonerating the builder and owner of the house, and saying that the collapse was due to the terrific storm.

—The forty-second annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the American Exchange National Bank next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be presented and officers and Trustees will be elected.

—This is the last week of the loan exhibition of old Dutch and Flemish masters, by the American Society of Fine Arts, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. This fine collection is the property of Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, and has been greatly augmented since the last exhibit in Yale College.

—The St. Stephens's Young Men's Roman Catholic Society Opera Company will give an amateur performance of "The Mikado" at the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, next Monday evening, which will be followed by a reception.

—Philip Race, acting Captain of the canal barge Katie Roach, who was arrested last Monday, charged with having in his possession counterfeit Columbian half dollars, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields for lack of evidence.

—The Church of the Holy Nativity, in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, will hold a ten days' mission, beginning Dec. 6. The Rev. Father C. N. Field of Cowley, England, will have charge of the mission.

Brooklyn.

—Controller Corwin has issued a statement of the city debt. From Oct. 15 to Nov. 21, tax certificates and bonds to the amount of $870,000 were issued. This makes the gross debt of the city $55,443,521.94, and the sinking fund, invested in Brooklyn city securities, amounts to $5,398,521.94. The debt limit of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation is $52,576,282.70, so that according to Controller Corwin's figures, the city has a margin of $2,531,282.70.

—Papers in a twenty-thousand-dollar damage suit for assault were filed in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Andy E. Andersen, a Norwegian, is the plaintiff, and Martin Nelson, the publisher and editor of The Nordiske Blade, is the defendant. According to the papers, they were involved in a business transaction, and when Andersen called on Nelson to get his property, Nelson kicked him out of his office.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel Justice Neu to restore to his calendar the case of Meyer Silver against the Broadway Railroad Company. Justice Neu dismissed the complaint, as the plaintiff showed no cause of action against the defendant. Justice Gaynor refused to issue the writ, and said the remedy was by appeal.

—Ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson began suit against the Government in the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to recover $6,500, which, he alleges, the Government owes him as special compensation in proceedings to condemn land for the use of the Government at Fort Wadsworth. United States District Attorney Bennett opposed.

—There will be a civil service examination for Police Sergeants and Captains at Police Headquarters next Monday. The examiners will be Inspectors MacKellar, McKelvey, and Reilly, two Republicans and one Democrat. Twenty-two Roundsmen have entered the competition for Sergeants, and thirty-three Sergeants will compete for the office of Captain.

—Timothy L. Woodruff, the leader of society in the park slope section, who lives at 70 Eighth Avenue, caused the arrest of Albert Van Dyke, a Flatlands farmer, yesterday, for running into his landau in Clinton Street, near Remson, yesterday, while Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were on their way to New-York.

—The will of Harriet S. Mayetto was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She leaves $1,000 to the Presbyterian Foreign Mission and $1,000 to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of New-York. The residue of the estate is left to her family. The estate is valued at $8,600.

—Nelson Hunt, the postal clerk at Floral Park, L. I., who pleaded guilty of appropriating to his own use money in his charge, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States Court, to the penitentiary for thirteen months.

—Edwin Burgnan of 30 Flushing Avenue was convicted in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday of having violated the excise law Sunday, Oct. 7. He was fined $25.

Yonkers.

—The man who is traveling on a wager from somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico to Jerusalem, which he expects to reach next August, has left Yonkers, where he sojourned over a day, on his way to New-York to take passage on a steamer. He travels in a prairie schooner drawn by a horse and a mule, which combination does not make his trip one of ideal rapid transit.

—John Kellock has been drawn as a Grand Juror, and Charles H. Feakins, William H. Henderson, and William Hetherington as petit jurors, to serve at the December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains.

—The Misses Sadie and Lucy Shannon entertained a number of their friends at their home in Vineyard Avenue, Wednesday evening. There were vocal and instrumental music and dancing, followed by refreshments.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Shute, of New-York City have leased the house 208 Woodworth Avenue, Yonkers. Mr. Shute is one of the prominent active members of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

—D. Saunders's Sons' new building makes a showy appearance from the river front. The walls are of dark red brick, laid in red cement. The design is something new for a factory building.

—The honorary members of Hudson Hose Company presented to the active members Thursday evening a handsome silk banner "as a token of their love for the actives."

—The Chevron Club of the Fourth Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New-York, gave an entertainment and reception at the armory last evening.

—The annual inspection of Mountaineer Engine Company took place Thursday evening. Their newly-painted and decorated house presented a pretty appearance.

—Mrs. Henry Center and Edmund and Harry Center, who spent the Summer in Yonkers, have returned to their home, 34 East Twenty-first Street, New-

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The New-York Times.

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WELLMAN RESIGNS OFFICE

The Assistant District Attorney Sensitive to Criticism.

COL. FELLOWS SORRY TO HAVE HIM GO

Was Unwilling to Embarrass His Chief by Private Practice—His Police Board Bill Was a Surprise.

Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, angered at the recent criticisms of the District Attorney's office, and especially wroth at some reflections on his own actions, made public yesterday the following letter to District Attorney Fellows, tendering his resignation:

When I was reappointed as Assistant District Attorney in your staff, it was with the understanding that I should be allowed to practice in the civil courts whenever such engagements did not interfere with my public duties. It was the same arrangement under which I held office while Mr. Nicoll was District Attorney. I had spent twelve years in the closest study to fit myself as a trial lawyer, and it was understood that I could not afford to give up my work in the civil courts during the time intervening between my assignments by you in the criminal courts.

I have noticed lately a disposition to criticise you on account of this arrangement. There is no suggestion that my public duty has been neglected by me, or that I have failed through want of preparation or attention to succeed in every case I have tried for you during your term of office.

In England the public prosecutor always chooses for his assistants only the most experienced barristers, all of whom have large practices; their constant employment in civil courts only increases their usefulness in the criminal courts.

The United States District Attorney in this district makes similar arrangements with his assistants, and the District Attorneys throughout the State practice in the civil courts.

But I am unwilling to subject you to any criticism on my account, particularly at this time, and although it seems to me our arrangement was an entirely proper one and justified by my efforts since I have been Assistant District Attorney, I hereby extend to you my resignation, to take effect immediately upon the appointment of my successor, and beg to express my appreciation of your past courtesy to me.

I have never received from you any instructions or suggestions in any case assigned to me, other than to do my full duty in the matter after a mature and conservative examination of the facts. This, I am sure, I can say I have always done.

Mr. Wellman's letter was dated yesterday. Col. Fellows sent the following reply to Mr. Wellman at 6 o'clock in the evening:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of this date resigning your office as Assistant District Attorney. I am not aware of the criticism to which you refer, and if such has been indulged in I have only to say it does both you and myself singular injustice.

I have to congratulate you upon most efficient and thorough work in the cases that have been submitted to you for investigation and prosecution as Assistant District Attorney. Your name is associated with some of the most responsible and important cases that have ever been in this office, and the excellent conduct of this work is the best tribute you could ask.

For myself, I have only expressions of the highest commendation to indulge in in relation to whatever duties have been assigned to you since I have been your official chief.

I regret the separation you ask in your letter. If you insist upon it, I have nothing to do but accept it, with an expression of my sincere sorrow that you have found it necessary.

With my hearty approval of your work as Assistant District Attorney, and with my best wishes for your future, in whatever avocation you may be engaged, believe me, Very truly, yours, JOHN R. FELLOWS.

The bill for services submitted by Mr. Wellman to the Police Board for his work in the prosecution of Police Captains has caused more than ordinary comment, and it was because of this that he has been most generally criticised. As the prosecution of the police cases was assigned to Mr. Wellman by District Attorney Fellows, no one supposed that he would consider the work otherwise than as a part of his public duties. This was true especially because of the fact that all the work of preparation for the trials was done in the District Attorney's office by the regular employes, Assistant District Attorney Osborn having worked jointly with Mr. Wellman on the cases. When Mr. Wellman put in a bill expressions of surprise were general.

These adverse comments and the manner in which the Police Board has put off action in the claims from week to week proved especially irritating to Mr. Wellman.

Mr. Wellman has a considerable private practice, and is particularly sought after in the trial of accident cases. He is conceded to be one of the very best lawyers at the bar in this line of practice.

In his work as Assistant District Attorney he has acted only in the trial of cases, having appeared for the State in all the principal murder cases that have been on trial in recent years. He has been remarkably successful in the prosecution of involved cases like those of Dr. Buchanan, Carlyle W. Harris, and others.

IS "BUNKO" A LIBELOUS WORD?

That Is the Point in Senator Reynolds's Suit Against Mr. Blackford.

Senator William H. Reynolds's suit for $100,000 damages for libel against Eugene G. Blackford was begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday.

The basis of the suit is a telegram sent by Mr. Blackford to Senator Reynolds. The telegram was as follows:

April 24, 1894.

To the Hon. William H. Reynolds, Senator, Albany:

Are you bunkoing me on Atlantic Avenue Railroad bill? There seems to be nothing in the way of passage except want of action on your part. Your district will hold you responsible for its fate.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.

Mr. Blackford was interested in a bill for the removal of the steam railroad from Atlantic Avenue, and he intrusted the bill to Senator Reynolds. When the bill was not forced through, Mr. Blackford sent the telegram which caused all the trouble.

Senator Reynolds lays great stress on the word "bunkoing" in the telegram, and claims that it means a wrongful and fraudulent act. He says that it conveyed the impression that he was really opposed to the passage of the bill, and was influenced by criminal and corrupt motives.

Mr. Blackford, through counsel, yesterday demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it does not show facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that the words of the telegram were not libelous in themselves. "Even Senator Hill, in the Senate of the United States," declared his counsel, "had said to Senator Gorman: 'You did not, like your colleague, set up in defense that he had been bunkoed into supporting a duty on coal and iron.'

"It was evident that Senator Hill meant 'deceived,'" said the lawyer for Mr. Blackford.

The court reserved decision.

He Swindled the Heiress Hunters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—J. O. Brink, alias Cora B. Ridden, a traveling salesman, was held to the Federal Grand Jury for operating a fraudulent marriage agency and obtaining money from gullible young men. It is alleged that while acting last Summer as manager of the entertainments given at the Kankakee insane asylum, he rented a box at the Post Office in the name of Cora B. Ridden and advertised that Cora was a young orphan who had been left $60,000 and wanted a husband. The victims sent money with their answers, as requested. Brink was the orphan.

Academy of Political Science.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The twenty-seventh scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be held in the drawing room of the New Century Club Nov. 27. Prof. Simon N. Patten will read a paper on "The Teaching of Political Economy in the Public Schools." This will be discussed by Superintendent Brooks of the Philadelphia schools, President De Garmo of Swarthmore, and others.

J. T. HAYES HANGED IN EFFIGY

His Neighbors at Bath Beach Resented His Display of the British Flag for a Departing Friend.

The residents of Bath Beach, in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, are as patriotic a lot of Americans as can anywhere be found, and so when John T. Hayes, who lives on Eighteenth Avenue, raised a British flag on a pole Thursday, his neighbors expressed their disapprobation by hanging him in effigy on the very same pole from which he floated the cross of St. George.

The effigy was not seen by Mr. Hayes, who left home before daylight to attend to his business, but his family saw it, and was astonished. A policeman cut it down.

Mr. Hayes raised the flag in honor of a departing friend who had presented it to him. Mr. Hayes planned that when the donor sailed for Europe he would raise the British flag as the vessel passed out to sea.

The friend sailed Thursday, and, true to the promise, the flag was displayed. The pole is close to the water's edge, so that it could be plainly seen from the vessel.

Mr. Hayes's neighbors did not search for sentiment in the matter, and, feeling that their patriotism had been insulted, they took speedy and public revenge.

SCHIEREN HURTS THE GERMANS

PRICES OF LICENSES IN BROOKLYN ARE TO BE RAISED.

Saloon Keepers of the Eastern District Bewail the Action Suggested by the Mayor—Dealers Surprised.

The cost of liquor licenses in Brooklyn is to be increased on or soon after Jan. 1.

Men who now hold $100 first-class licenses must pay $200 for a renewal. The price of the second class is to be increased from $75 to $150, and the third-class license, now $50, will be $75.

This important change was made at a meeting between Mayor Schieren and the heads of departments Thursday afternoon. There was unanimity in the action which will make the change.

A first-class license allows a saloon keeper to sell all kinds of liquors, while a second-class license permits the sale of wines, liquors, &c., by grocers, but the liquor is not to be drunk upon the premises. The third-class license allows the sale of only ales and beers.

Under the State excise laws, the minimum and the maximum amounts to be charged are: First class, $30 and $250; second class, $30 and $250; third class, $30 and $75.

There are 4,200 first-class licenses in Brooklyn, while there are about 300 second and third class licenses, bringing the total up to 4,500.

It has not been decided just when the new rate for licenses will go into effect, but it is believed that Jan. 1 is the best time to put the new rule into operation.

Mayor Schieren, speaking of the decision to raise the prices, said yesterday:

"The new Constitution of the State leaves discretionary with the local authorities the question in reference to the public funds given to charitable institutions. According to this provision of the amended Constitution the Administration is privileged to put the excise moneys into the City Treasury and award to the various charitable institutions such amounts as the authorities may deem proper.

"The revenue fund for 1895 needs all the money it can possibly get, for the reason that many extra expenditures not provided for in the budget for the new wards were omitted by the town authorities. The assessments were laid for 1895 by the old Town Assessors, so that the amounts fall short, and almost every department will need considerably more money to do the work for these annexed county towns. Next year this matter will be properly regulated by our own assessors, and thus affairs will be brought into proper shape.

"At the meeting held yesterday the question of providing additional revenue was discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that we should advance the price of excise licenses. It is proposed, about the first of the year, to advance first, second, and third-class licenses, popularly known as liquor, grocery store, and ale and beer licenses, to $200, $150, and $75, respectively. This will bring about $500,000 more into the City Treasury for the revenue fund."

When the saloon keepers of Brooklyn learned yesterday of the action taken by Mayor Schieren and his cabinet, they were very much disturbed. Especially was this the case in the Eastern District, where there are many saloons owned or run by Germans. The German saloon keepers were greatly annoyed and disappointed by the decision to increase the rates. They have been confident ever since Mayor Schieren's election that he was going to stand by them. Their awakening from the delusion is all the more heart-rending to them because the suggestion of increase came first from their supposed champion.

Many of them openly express their amazement, and some say they do not believe a number of the old saloon keepers can afford to pay the increase. Most of the best sentiment, however, is that the Mayor has taken the right track, as the keepers of dives will not be able to make any money now that they will have to pay double the price of their old licenses, and will close their places.

This, it is believed, will result to the advantage of the men who run respectable places.

But the German saloon keepers in the Eastern District are the ones to whom everything is a disturbing mystery. They believed that as long as Mayor Schieren was in office he would look after their interests. They sigh and groan in their disappointment.

Over beer and pretzel they discussed the matter last night, and Mayor Schieren may prepare to receive many delegations in the next few days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence: Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery, fourteen days; Lieut. George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Infantry, ten days' extension; Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, First Cavalry, fourteen days' extension; Major Edmond G. Fechet, Sixth Cavalry, three months' extension; Major John Egan, First Artillery, one month and fifteen days; Lieut. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, seven days' extension.

—Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and will join his battery.

Navy.

—Lieutenant Commander B. S. Richards has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard, Dec. 3, and ordered to command the Michigan, Dec. 5.

—Lieutenant Commander R. M. Berry has been detached from the command of the Michigan, Dec. 5, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Lieut. W. J. Maxwell has been detached from the Castine, Dec. 10, and ordered to the Newark, by steamer of Dec. 19, from New-York.

—Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey has been detached from the Navy Intelligence Office, Nov. 29, and ordered to the Castine, Dec. 10.

—Lieut. J. B. Murdoch has been detached from the Atlanta, Dec. 1, and ordered to temporary duty on the Richmond.

—Ensign C. A. Brand has been detached from the Portsmouth and three months' leave has been granted him.

—Lieut. G. M. Ellicott has been ordered to examination for promotion, Nov. 26.

—Lieut. C. W. Bartlett has been ordered to the Atlanta, Dec. 1.

An ex-Official in Contempt.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—In the Federal Court here, before Judge Sage, Col. William Burnett, District Attorney during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, now of New-York, and Dr. H. F. Taylor, are defendants. The former is charged with making away with bonds and securities received as attorney, and the latter as accessory. Burnett was some time ago ordered to turn the bonds into court. He refused, and for two months has been in jail at Lebanon for contempt. Wednesday and yesterday Burnett refused seven times to answer questions, and as often was declared to be in contempt. He denies the jurisdiction of the court, and his attorney, Judge Maxwell, is unable to overcome his stubbornness. It is thought that Judge Sage will sentence him to jail for at least a year for contempt.

MR. VAUX IS "OBNOXIOUS"

But Commissioners Clausen and Tappen Will Not Say Why.

OLMSTED RECOGNIZES HIS WORTH

He Refuses Either to Succeed Him or to Work on the Speedway Unless It Is Acceptable to His Friend.

There was a lively meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday. The meeting had been called for a conference with Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, who had been invited to meet the board, with the intention of placing him in charge of the landscape architectural work of the Harlem River Speedway, to supersede Mr. Calvert Vaux, the landscape architect of the department.

At the meeting Commissioners Clausen and Tappen said that Mr. Vaux was obnoxious to a majority of the Park Board, but they declined to explain in what way he had made himself obnoxious.

Mr. Olmsted told the Commissioners that he would have nothing to do with the proposed work except as a collaborator with his old associate and friend, Mr. Vaux, and then only if such collaboration was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Vaux.

When the meeting was opened, President Clausen said to Mr. Olmsted: "The object of this meeting is to confer with you as to the landscape effects on the Harlem River Driveway."

Mr. Olmsted replied that he was perfectly familiar with the ground which had been taken for the driveway. He had examined it and had made a survey of it three times, once under the direction of the Park Board, nearly thirty-four years ago, when it was proposed to lay out the streets in the upper section of the island, below the Harlem River; another time when the section of the city above the Harlem River was being considered, and the third time when the project of a parade ground was under discussion.

Commissioner Bell called the attention of Mr. Olmsted to a statement made in a letter from him to the board, under date of Nov. 8, in which he spoke of a proposed Harlem River trotting course. Mr. Olmsted said that this was a mistake, as in none of the surveys made was a trotting course in contemplation.

The law authorizing the construction of a speedway was then shown to Mr. Olmsted. After he had read the act, he said: "I suppose that you are proceeding in this work under plans proposed by Mr. Vaux, your landscape architect."

President Clausen said the driveway was not being constructed under any plans furnished by Mr. Vaux. "He has not been asked to furnish plans," he said.

Mr. Olmsted was much surprised.

"Why, this is landscape work," he exclaimed.

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Olmsted," asked President Clausen, "that the construction of the driveway proper is the work of a landscape architect?"

"Most certainly," replied Mr. Olmsted. "It should be constructed under plans furnished by the landscape architect of the department. If I have anything to do with this matter it must be in association with Mr. Vaux, and only then if such association is satisfactory to Mr. Vaux."

The map of the driveway was produced, and examined by Mr. Olmsted.

Commissioner Tappen said that the map was prepared by the engineer of the department. Mr. Vaux had some time ago submitted a report in relation to the work, but had not been asked to prepare any plans. Mr. Olmsted again said that the work ought to have the supervision of the landscape architect.

Commissioner Tappen asked Mr. Olmsted if he was at liberty to give the matter his professional attention.

"I don't think that I would like to take it up as an original proposition," replied Mr. Olmsted.

President Clausen explained the position of a majority of the board to be that they wanted to employ a lanscape architect to know what landscape effects could be brought out after the speedway was completed, and they wished to ascertain if Mr. Olmsted could make an examination of the territory and report to the board.

"That," replied Mr. Olmsted, "is a duty which belongs to your landscape architect. I don't see how you can separate the two, construction and landscape effects. The two go together. The engineer should carry out the plans prepared by the landscape architect."

President Clausen wanted Mr. Olmsted to make an examination of the work as far as it had progressed. Mr. Olmsted refused unless he was associated with Mr. Vaux.

"You want to put me on the work Mr. Vaux should do for you. If I were to take the position I should suppose that Mr. Vaux's work was unsatisfactory," he said.

Commissioner Bell asked Mr. Olmsted plainly if he would undertake to report on the work alone, and Mr. Olmsted said he would not, because Mr. Vaux was the proper man to make the report, as he was the landscape architect of the department.

Commissioner Bell asked Mr. Olmsted if he would make the examination and report in conjunction with Mr. Vaux. Mr. Olmsted said he would if the arrangement was satisfactory to Mr. Vaux. He added that he had great respect for Mr. Vaux, and would value his counsel in this work more than that of any other man in the world. He would not think of superseding him under any circumstances. They had been associated together in park work for many years, and he looked upon Mr. Vaux as a very remarkable man in this connection. They had been associated together in the Park Department from 1860 to 1878, and together they had laid out the Central Park and Morningside and Riverside Drives.

In answer to a question from Commissioner Tappen, Mr. Olmsted said the engineering question should be entirely subordinated to the park or landscape features of the work. The construction of the speedway was a magnificent opportunity for beautifying the city.

Commissioner Bell asked Mr. Olmsted if, in his opinion, judging from his knowledge of the topography of the land, the speedway had been treated from the first from the standpoint of a landscape architect it would have interfered with the engineering features of the work. Mr. Olmsted said the landscape architect ought to have laid down plans at first, and the engineer in charge of the construction should follow these plans.

"The question with this board is, will you accept the position of landscape architect of the speedway without Mr. Vaux?" said Mr. Clausen.

"No, Sir; I will not," replied Mr. Olmsted.

"Will you accept it with Mr. Vaux?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Yes; with his consent," Mr. Olmsted replied. "I would not supersede Mr. Vaux in any way. He is about the most competent man in the world for the work."

"Are two landscape architects necessary?" Mr. Clausen asked.

"Not at all," Mr. Olmsted answered. "One is sufficient."

"Do you know anybody outside of yourself who is as competent as Mr. Vaux?" Mr. Clausen wanted to know.

"I don't know anybody in this country. There are people in Europe who are superior in some respects, but certainly not in this country," was Mr. Olmsted's answer.

"What are the landscape features of the driveway?" queried Mr. Clausen.

"Looking at it as a question of public policy, it would be a very great wrong to destroy the beautiful view of the Harlem River," Mr. Olmsted said.

Commissioner Tappen said that, so far as he was concerned, he was not willing to change the whole plan of construction for the sake of some landscape effects, which might involve an additional outlay of $1,000,000.

Commissioner Bell said that the people never begrudged an outlay of money to beautify public property.

Mr. Olmsted remarked that the line of the driveway was essentially a terrace, commanding a beautiful view of the river, and was capable of enchanting landscape effects.

President Clausen said the intention of the Legislature was to create a driveway for speeding the typical American trotter, and the site was not selected with a view to beautifying the landscape.

Commissioner Tappen asked Mr. Olmsted if it would not be better for a special commission of three to be intrusted with the construction of the driveway. Mr. Olmsted declined to answer the question. He said it was hardly a professional one.

In reply to a question of Commissioner Bell, Mr. Olmsted said the driveway could be made beautiful without in the least impairing its usefulness as a speedway for horses.

"Do I understand, Mr. Olmsted, that alone you will not do the work the board desires you to do, but if associated with Mr. Vaux you will?" asked Mr. Bell.

"That is my position exactly, if Mr. Vaux is satisfied," Mr. Olmsted replied.

"The board has determined to employ you, Mr. Olmsted, and not Mr. Vaux, as landscape architect for the speedway," said Mr. Clausen. "We don't want Mr. Vaux."

"But I supposed that he was your landscape architect," Mr. Olmsted said.

"He is, but not on the speedway," was Mr. Clausen's answer.

"The board did not see fit to consult Mr. Vaux," Mr. Bell explained.

The continual repetition of Mr. Vaux's name had by this time made both Commissioners Clausen and Tappen very angry.

Commissioner Clausen, raising his voice, said, with marked emphasis: "This board does not want Mr. Vaux on this work, and won't have him. The board has selected you, Mr. Olmsted, and not Mr. Vaux. He has made himself obnoxious to the board, and we don't want him to have anything to do with the work."

"The President is speaking for the majority of the board, not the minority," said Commissioner Bell.

"Yes," replied President Clausen, "but majorities rule."

"Is there any imputation on Mr. Vaux?" inquired Mr. Olmsted.

"No," replied President Clausen. "Only he is obnoxious to the majority of the board. Now that the board has decided not to have Mr. Vaux connected with this work, the question is whether you will make this examination and report alone."

Mr. Olmsted thought for a few moments. Then he said that if the proposition were reduced to writing and sent to him he would consider it and send a reply to the board.

The conference was then ended.

Subsequently Mr. Olmsted said to the reporters that he would adhere to his original resolution of having nothing to do with the work except in association with Mr. Vaux and with his consent.

After Mr. Olmsted had left the room and the reporters, on the invitation of President Clausen, were about to withdraw, Commissioner Tappen called to the reporters to remain. In a loud voice and with much emphasis he read a long statement in the nature of a defense of the majority of the board in its action in connection with the construction of the speedway. By the time he had reached the concluding sentence of his harangue he was at white heat. He continually pounded with his fist on the table.

When he had finished reading the document he threw down his eyeglasses, and, springing to his feet, kicked a chair out of his way.

Then he stalked up and down the room in a violent rage.

"I appeal to an intelligent public," he shouted, as he gazed upon the half dozen spectators in the room, "for my vindication. I have been in public life for forty years, and I am as close to the heart of the public as any man. This board is responsible for its acts. It has been sustained by the city authorities who appropriated the money for this work, and the public will sustain us.

"The action of the Legislature in forcing us to build two sidewalks was outrageous. It was a monstrous outrage. Why, that bill has added $150,000 to the cost of the work for iron railings alone to protect pedestrians. It destroys the driveway."

By this time the Commissioner had worked himself into a violent rage. The President asked him to sit down. He shouted:

"I won't sit down! Let us throw up the whole business. For two years that speedway has prevented harmony in this board, and has caused us to neglect more important park work. But the public will sustain what we have done. I am no landscape architect, but I have got common sense, and I know the public."

While the storm was blowing itself out a reporter for The New-York Times approached President Clausen and asked him to explain in what way Mr. Vaux had made himself obnoxious to the majority of the board. He refused to make any explanation.

When the same question was asked Commissioner Tappen, he waved his arms wildly in the air: "Why, he made mistakes. I don't want to depreciate Mr. Vaux, but I tell you he made mistakes," he shouted.

"What mistakes did he make?" queried the reporter.

"I refuse to answer," shouted the irate Commissioner. "I won't go into details. I won't be questioned. The public will judge this board's action."

HUMORIST PECK RAN FAR AHEAD

Result of the Official Count of Wisconsin's Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—A summary of the official vote in Wisconsin at the recent election shows that it was the largest ever polled in Wisconsin, 375,306 ballots being cast for Governor. The vote on the rest of the ticket is less than that on Governor by 4,000 or 5,000, and about the same as two years ago. Two years ago the vote for Governor exceeded that for the rest of the ticket by nearly 2,000. The total vote gradually decreased from the head of the ticket, being 375,306 for Governor, 371,278 for Lieutenant Governor, 370,641 for Secretary of State, continuing, with slight downward changes, to State Superintendent and Railroad Commissioner, which are equal at 370,476. Then it drops to 369,788 for Insurance Commissioner. The total Populist vote for Governor is 25,612, against 10,000 two years ago. The total Prohibition vote is 11,200, about 2,000 less than two years ago.

The following are the pluralities on the State ticket: Upham over Peck, 54,307; Baensch over Schmitz, 61,259; Gasson over Cunningham, 60,156; Peterson over Hunner, 59,867; Myrlrea over O'Connor, 60,397; Emery over Schultz, 59,726; McKenzie over Prescott, 56,995; Fricke over Skaar, 6,903.

MORE PENSION LEGISLATION SUGGESTED

For the Better Protection of the Wards of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The subject of pensions and pension legislation is fully treated in the annual report of John M. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The most important feature of the report is the legislation recommended by Mr. Reynolds. Briefly stated, this is as follows:

1. That Section 4,718 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to extend the provisions relative to the payment of accrued pensions for reimbursement to the cases of widows and dependent relatives of the soldier.

2. To apply the provisions of law relative to widow pensioners who neglect to provide for the minor children of the soldier to the soldier himself who unlawfully abandons his family and neglects to provide for them.

3. To amend Section 3, act June 27, 1890, so as to clearly define title to pension to the minor children of the soldier where he does not leave a widow surviving him.

4. The enactment of provisions of law which will make proof of marriage in the prosecution of pension claims of universal application throughout the United States.

At Work on the Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Messrs. Livingston, Washington, and Bingham of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Fortifications bill had Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, before them for two hours to-day. He presented some of the reasons of the War Department for asking Congress to appropriate $7,357,000 for work under this head, to be expended in the year ending June 30, 1896. At the close of his examination, an adjournment was taken until Tuesday next, when Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, will be examined.

The Steamship Alamo Raised.

The Mallory Line steamship Alamo, which was sunk at her pier Thursday morning in an attempt to extinguish a fire which had broken out in her cotton cargo, was raised yesterday by tugs of the Merritt Wrecking Company, and towed to a dock in the Erie Basin.

The agents are not yet able to approximate the amount of damage sustained by the ship, and say that they will be unable to do so until the cargo has been discharged and a thorough examination made.

TENEMENT HOUSE EVILS

Italian Quarters Are the Worst Says Expert Robert Graham.

TWENTY-ONE FAMILIES IN A ROOM

Three Hindrances to Reform—The Tenants, the Grasping Landlords and the Municipal Authorities.

At the third meeting of the Tenement House Committee, in the old Criminal Court Building yesterday some expert and valuable testimony was offered.

The members of the committee present were R. W. Gilder, John P. Schuchman, Solomon Moses, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and Roger Foster. Gustav H. Schwab was also in attendance.

The question discussed was that of tenement house life in New-York City. The first person whom President Gilder called to the stand was Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society. Mr. Graham has been engaged in tenement work for twelve years in the district lying between Hester and Canal Streets. Previous to that he worked in the east side district of London.

"The Italian quarters," said Mr. Graham, "are the worst. Last week I found three rooms in that section occupied by fifteen persons, men, women, and children. In my opinion, the city should appropriate something for this cause. It is entirely too big a question to be dealt with by individuals."

"Have you any suggestions to offer?" asked Mr. Gilder.

"Yes, Sir; I have. In the first place, I think that there should be free libraries established in these districts. You cannot expect to substantially better the conditions unless there is some such means of education provided."

Mr. Graham then said that the women waste so much in cooking that lectures on that subject would be profitable, and that the liquor traffic should be curtailed, since every year two and a quarter millions was spent for drink in the district referred to.

The Rev. John B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel, on East Fourth Street, was the next witness. He told of a place in his parish on Willis Street, known as "Bone Alley," where there were eighty families in one house. The Rev. Mr. Devins, with his committee, had visited 491 cellars, out of which 3,903 barrels of garbage were removed.

"That tenement inmates prefer filth is untrue," said the Rev. Mr. Devins. "We have received hundreds of postal cards from them, requesting us to come and clean their houses."

He also thought that there should be public lavatories, and that every saloon should have on the outside of it a drinking fountain.

Messrs. Rice and Tuska of the United Hebrew Charity Organization agreed with the preceding witness. They thought that the tenements should have more light; that the streets should be cleaned, and that there should be water on each floor.

Mr. Rice also suggested having more kindergartens.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said President Gilder. "New-York has fewer kindergartens than many smaller cities."

The next witness was Miss Ada Wollfok, 95 Rivington Street, who received a fellowship in sociology from the College Settlement Association, and has made a special study of tenement life.

"There are three hindrances to this work," said Miss Wollfok, "the tenants themselves, the landlords, and the municipal authorities. The poverty is so great that in one room which I know of there live twenty-one families."

"What wages do they make?" asked Mr. Gilder.

"The average is $7.50 per week a family. They live on about 20 cents a day."

Dr. Jane E. Robbins, a physician, residing at 95 Rivington Street, spoke particularly about public baths, and stated that the general impression among tenants was that the inspectors received money from the landlords.

Jacob A. Riis, a newspaper man, and editor of "Children of the Poor," thought that all the stairs should be on the outside of the houses.

Charles F. Wingate, a sanitary engineer, gave some expert testimony on tenement building. He was followed by Edward King, who was born and reared in tenement houses.

Mr. King gave some testimony which is likely to be the cause of a special examination. He says that since the Parkhurst movement dissolute women have taken single rooms in the tenement houses, and cited instances in which their influence had been of the very worst.

With a few statements from Alfred Bishop Mason, a single-tax man, the session adjourned until 1:30 this afternoon.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A. AND L. MERRITT

Indebted to the American Steel Barge Company for $452,571.40.

The American Steel Barge Company entered a deficiency judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against Alfred and Leonidas Merritt for $452,571.40.

The action has been pending in the courts since last Spring. Charles W. Wetmore was indebted to the American Steel Barge Company over a year ago for about $622,000 for money borrowed. As collateral security for this indebtedness he deposited with the company five promissory notes made by the Merritts individually and jointly, aggregating $432,575. The payment of these was secured by 2,313 shares of the capital stock of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company, 1,535 shares of the capital stock of the Mountain Iron Company, and five shares of the Missabe Mountain Mines Company. The payment of the notes was extended from time to time, and as there was no prospect of payment, suit was brought against the Merritts to recover the value of the notes, and to hold them liable for any deficiency after the sale of the collateral security.

By agreement the collateral security was exchanged for trustees' certificates representing 11,331.03 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. It was charged that the Merritts, who were in Duluth, Minn., were insolvent.

Franklin Bien, as referee, found that there was due the company from the Merritts, $473,697.62. A sale of the securities was then ordered, with the result that there is now a deficiency judgment for $452,571.40 against the Merritts.

A Commercial Bank Suit.

Application was made to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the receiver of the Commercial Bank to pay certain dividends to Edward F. Rice. Rice got an injunction in Onondaga County against the property of the Cole Engineering Company, and levied on a deposit of the company in the Commercial Bank, Aug. 26, 1893, issuing the attachment to the Sheriff of Kings County.

Lawyer William N. Dykman was appointed receiver of the bank Aug. 30, 1893, and the Cole Engineering Company made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

Mr. Dykman took the ground that the bank held the company's unmatured notes in excess of the deposit and that it was his duty to hold the deposit as an offset. A motion was granted at the time that the receiver pay the dividends on the deposit to the assignee.

Justice Gaynor reserved his decision on Mr. Rice's motion.

Investigating the Petrel's Actions.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The United States steamer Fessenden is in the harbor here, and Capt. Hodgson conducted an inquiry on board her to-day into the circumstances of the seizure of the gill nets owned by American citizens. Capt. Hodgson refused to allow reporters aboard, and said his instructions are to conduct his inquiry in secret and report the evidence to the Treasury Department. Fishermen are complaining at the slow and easy-going manner in which their grievances are being investigated.

FOUND TRYING TO ROB A GRAVE

Five Students of a Medical College in Kansas City, Mo., Arrested in a Cemetery—The Faculty Involved.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Five students of the University Medical College of this city were arrested in Oak Grove Cemetery, in Kansas City, Kan., at midnight last night on a charge of grave robbery.

Information that the attempt was to be made was sent to Police Headquarters last night, and a number of policemen were sent to the cemetery. When they arrived at the entrance they found the road blockaded by a number of men who live near the graveyard. The men were armed with revolvers and shotguns, and were determined to prevent the escape of the grave robbers. They had drawn to the west entrance a number of wagons and carriages as a barricade.

The policemen found at the gate on the east side a team standing in readiness to receive the body that was to be stolen. The man holding the horses was arrested. He is A. E. Zimmerman of Osceola, Mo. The wagon contained ropes and other contrivances for grave robbing.

Zimmerman was locked up at Police Headquarters, and gave the names of his companions, all of whom are junior students of the University Medical College, as Reyburn, Hinton, Durant, and Klopper.

He also declared that the ghoulish work had the sanction of the college Faculty. Several bodies have recently been stolen from the cemetery.

GOOD ROADS IN NEW-JERSEY

LEGISLATION WHICH HAS MADE IT A MODEL STATE.

Edward Burroughs, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Gives Interesting Facts—The Plan of State Aid.

TRENTON, Nov. 23.—Edward Burroughs, the New-Jersey State Commissioner of Public Roads, said to-day that some additional legislation will be attempted in the interest of good roads, and that in the future good roads will be an important factor in politics.

New-Jersey was the first State, the Commissioner says, to enact laws for a permanent system of roadways, in which the State came to the aid of municipalities by a State fund to assist in building good roads. Sixteen other States have within the last three years attempted to aid in the building of good roads, but New-Jersey alone has laws that can be carried into practical use.

Five or six years ago New-Jersey had a patchwork road system, as Essex, Union, and Passaic Counties had special road laws and the other 435 townships in the State had different systems of working roads, and often five or six systems in each township. The first law passed to amend the system of road working in the State was to enable townships to issue bonds to macadamize or telford roads. The next law abolished the old system of overseers, whose control of the working of the roads was absolute, and placed such power back in the hands of the people. These two laws give into the hands of the inhabitants of the townships the working, care, and control of all the roads in such townships.

The first year's State aid to roads amounted to $20,000; second, $75,000; third, $70,000, and this year the same sum. Under the State aid act, the owners of the lands along the roads improved pay 10 per cent. of the cost, the State 33⅓ per cent., and the county the balance, 56⅔ per cent., which, under the decisions of the courts, the Board of Freeholders of the county in which the roads are built shall raise by county tax or bonds.

These three laws are the basis of all good road legislation of this State, and these have worked all the improved roads in the rural districts. Mr. Burroughs said that the roads on the South Sea Islands are as good as any in the world, and are worthy models for other people to follow.

The cost of building roads has been greatly reduced within three years, as the width of the country roadways first laid was not less than sixteen feet, now twelve feet wide, stoned ten to twelve inches in depth. Another style of road for heavy travel is only ten feet wide, stoned ten to twelve inches in depth, with grass wings on the sides. Such a roadway has been in use three years, and is in good order, even where loads of five tons are transported over it. On roads where there is no heavy travel the width may be only eight feet, stoned ten to twelve inches, with wings two feet on each side, stoned six inches. It has been ascertained that the cost of a telford road is no more than a macadam, though at first contractors charged from 10 to 12 cents more per square yard for telford.

In Camden County, in 1893, it cost $1.15 to lay a square yard of twelve-inch stone road, but in 1894 the cost of the same was only 79 cents. For six-inch stone roads, in Camden County, in 1893, it was 80 cents; in 1894, 42 cents, and in Gloucester County 39 cents a square yard. This reduction in the cost would make it possible to have stone roads in many sections where before they could not be had. Yet, in justice to some portions of the State, Mr. Burroughs thinks the present laws should be amended so as to allow hard materials, other than stone to be employed in road improvement. He also believes that in the future, say fifteen or twenty years, national assistance will be given as well as State.

HISTORICAL ALLEGORY CALLED AMERICA

To be Given at Chickering Hall with Orchestra and Chorus.

A historical allegory entitled "America" will be presented at Chickering Hall tonight under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution, in commemoration of the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British. Preceding the allegory an address will be delivered by Chauncey M. Depew.

The production, which will be given with the assistance of the Euterpe Choral Society, the Seidl Orchestra, and a military band, will be under the direction of the composer, Silas G. Pratt.

An elaborate programme has been arranged. The first part is descriptive of the voyage of Columbus and the discovery of America. Then some views of the early colonists will be given, followed by the "Dutch in Old Manhattan" and "The Virginians."

"The struggle for Independence," a new descriptive fantasia for orchestra, will be presented for the first time. The music is intended to represent the gathering of the various forces in defense of liberty during the resistance by Americans to the unjust taxes levied by the Government of King George III. in various laws which alienated Americans from the King's Government and led up to open resistance at Lexington and Concord.

Later periods in the history of this country will be shown, and then the allegory of the civil war will be produced. There will be a battle fantasia, representing the call to arms and the meeting of armies in the field. The triumphs of peace and the wonders of "The Dream City" will follow the martial epoch.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Pennsylvania and Buffalo Land Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate in Erie County; capital, $225,000, and Directors, D. O. Batterson of Dansville, W. H. Crandell of Alfred, E. James Smith, D. G. Hubbard, L. L. Pfohl, and E. Joseph Smith of Buffalo; S. S. Crissman of Phillipsburg, Penn.; A. F. Balmer of Brookville, Penn.; Austin Blakeslee of Coal Glen, Penn.; D. H. McIntyre of Punxsutawney, Penn., and James C. King of Reynoldsville, Penn.

The Murcotte Company, to manufacture confectionery and chewing gum in New-York City; capital, $10,000, and Directors, Myrtle Alexander, Myron A. Smith, Townsend Morgan, Bankson Morgah,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Dull and Largely Professional.

THE SHORT INTEREST STILL COVERING

St. Paul Earnings for the Third Week in October Decrease $111,226—

Continued Manipulation in the Industrial Group.

The stock market was extremely dull, operations being confined to the professional element. Prices were irregular. The opening was dull and generally heavy, but later on there was some firmness on short covering. In the afternoon, heaviness was the feature, and the final prices were about the lowest of the day.

Dealings in the Grangers were on a moderately large scale, but fluctuations were within narrow limits. St. Paul, the most active of the group, moved within half a point all day, and closed ⅛ lower. Its chief support came from covering of the short interest. The announcement of the decrease of $111,226 in earnings for the third week in November came long after the close of business, and of course had no influence on the day's operations. The attack on Northwestern was continued, but its net loss was only ½ point. Its loss in gross earnings of $774,400 for October has been foreshadowed in the recent selling. An estimate of the results for the six months of the fiscal year was calculated in the Street, showing that the deficit on the regular dividend and interest requirements for the half year to be about $200,000. Burlington sold ex dividend and closed at 70⅝, a net gain of ⅛. Rock Island was dull and closed at its bottom price, a net loss of ⅜.

There was not much done in Reading, but it was heavy on Philadelphia selling, and closed ⅞ down. The friends of the Olcott-Earle committee openly admit that the so-called plan of reorganization will not be successful, and much of the recent selling has been due to the disappointment of the Philadelphia clique over the situation. The committee has undoubtedly secured sufficient bonds to begin foreclosure proceedings, and it is intimated that they will be begun early in the new year. The peculiar provisions of the mortgage, however, will prevent the carrying out of the scheme. In the meantime the United States Supreme Court may intervene to protect the junior security holders.

The trading in Sugar continued fairly active, although less so than recently. There was nothing new on the property, and the fluctuations were due entirely to manipulation. The stock sold down to 87⅛, but closed at 88, a net loss of ⅝. Chicago Gas was freely sold early in the day, principally by Chicago operators. The selling was due to the reported illness of one of the principal traders in the stock, but the individual referred to was at his office in this city and has not been ill. The stock closed a point lower than on Thursday. Lead and Cordage were heavy, the latter on a question as to the payment of the January interest on the bonds.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was inactive, though firmly held. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼@½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $79,588,999, and balances $3,654,671. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $410,980.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was rather heavy in the morning, but closed steady. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand, $4.87⅞@4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount, selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—Par bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted. The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50½c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅞d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,843,088, and the exports for the same period $86,720,632. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,377,544.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware & Hudson	1
Lake Shore	1⅜
Pullman Car	1⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining pf	⅝
Chicago Gas	1
Consolidated Gas	1
Long Island Traction	1
National Lead	1⅝
National Lead pf	1
Philadelphia & Reading	⅞
United States Cordage gtd	3

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was irregular and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st	1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago gen	1½
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Montana 4s	2
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, r	1½
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Oregon Improvement con	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C. 1st, t. r	1½
United States Cordage 1st	1⅝

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ⅛ and the 5s coupon ⅛. The 5s registered declined ¼. The sales on call were $1,000 4s coupon at 115 and $5,000 5s coupon at 118. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	..
4s, r	115	115½
4s, c	115	115¼
5s, r	117½	118
5s, c	117⅞	118
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103¼	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104¼	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¾	..

In State securities $3,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 103¼, $500 Virginia funded 2-8s of 1991 at 58½, and $65,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, stamped, at 9@9½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	122
Commerce	180
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
Seaboard National	170
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	175
Western National	110

ANTHRACITE STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 17, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Regions.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wyoming	555,887	107,283	.....
Lehigh	167,567	37,770	.....
Schuylkill	325,164	75,272	.....
Total tonnage	1,048,418	220,825	.....
Total year to date	36,183,765	.....	1,937,922

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Express	114	114	114	114	112½	115	225
*American Sugar Refining	88¼	88⅝	87⅛	88	87½	88⅛	50,175
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	93	92½	93	92½	93	300
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	89½	89½	88	91	17
*American Tobacco	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	1,022
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5¼	1,000
*Bay State Gas	24½	24½	23⅜	24	23⅞	24	2,800
Canadian Pacific	58⅞	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	58¾	59	610
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	15	16	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18	18½	1,550
Chicago Gas	73⅝	73⅝	71¼	72¼	72⅛	72¼	28,680
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98¾	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97¾	15,575
†Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70¼	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70½	10,515
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59⅛	59½	59	59¼	59⅛	59¼	20,565
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119	119	119	119	119	120¼	30
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	61⅛	61⅝	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾	3,400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	25½	26	100
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17½	100
Consolidated Gas Co	122	122	122	122	121½	122½	250
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	125	125	124½	125½	335
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157½	157½	157½	157½	156¾	157½	124
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9¼	8¾	9	8⅞	9	4,205
General Electric	35	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	34¾	34½	1,760
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	7	7½	100
Laclede Gas pf	82	82	82	82	80	82	5
Lake Shore	133½	134	133½	134	133	134	305
*Long Island Traction	13¼	13⅛	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	222
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54⅝	54	54	53⅞	54½	1,280
Manhattan Consolidated	103⅝	104½	103¼	104⅜	104	104¼	1,918
Michigan Central	99¼	99½	99⅛	99¼	..	..	100
Missouri Pacific	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23	23	22½	22½	22½	22¾	18
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	66	66	66	66	..	..	100
*National Lead Co	41¼	41¼	39¾	40	40	40¼	4,100
*National Lead Co. pf., ex div.	86½	86½	85¼	85½	85¼	87½	535
National Linseed Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	300
New-Jersey Central	94	94⅞	93½	94	93½	93¾	2,460
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	99	99¼	130
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¼	31⅝	500
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝	350
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾	35
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	42½	42½	42	42	41¾	42	200
Norfolk & Western	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6½	7⅛	300
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	735
Ontario & Western pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	200
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	300
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	17	3,300
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30½	30	30	29½	30½	600
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	158	158	158	158	158	160	2
Pullman Palace Car Co	152½	153⅜	152½	153⅜	154	156	610
Rich. & West Pt., 5th in. pd	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	..	155
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	105
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	33½	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½	895
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	..	113	100
So. & Atlantic Telegraph	92	92	92	92	..	..	500
Southern Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	19	19½	300
Southern Railway	12	12	11½	12	11⅞	12	3,018
Southern Railway pf	37½	38⅜	36¾	37⅝	37½	37½	2,427
Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	10	810
Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	100
United States Cordage	8⅞	9	8½	9	8¾	9	1,478
United States Cordage pf	15¼	16¼	14¼	15⅝	15⅞	16¼	1,226
United States Cordage gtd	26	26	25	25	25	28	650
United States Rubber	41	41	41	41	40½	41¼	150
Wabash pf	14	14	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	100
Western Union Telegraph	87	87⅞	87	87⅜	87½	87⅝	2,522
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅝	12	12	11⅝	12	225
Wisconsin Central	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	4	4⅜	200
Total sales							177,187

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	11,000	65½	
	10,000	65⅝	
	7,000	65½	
	30,000	66⅛	
	2,000	65½	
	5,000	65⅝	
	10,000	65⅝	
	30,000	65½	
	2,000	65¾	
	10,000	65⅝	
	500	65¾	
	10,000	65⅝	
	38,000	65⅝	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	2,000	19½	
	3,000	19½	
	10,000	19⅝	
	9,000	19¼	
	1,000	19¼	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	20,000	41¾	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	4,000	104	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925	5,000	112¼	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	5,000	112½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	3,000	80⅝	
	2,000	80½	
	10,000	80	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	10,000	50	
Can South 1st Gtd	6,000	112	
Canada Southern 2d	21,000	105½	
Cent of N J G M 5s	10,000	113¾	
Registered	1,000	112½	
Cen N J 1st Con, 1899	1,000	112½	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	16,000	107	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	2,000	76	
	7,000	75½	
	1,000	75¾	
Chi G L & C Co 1st	4,000	93	
	5,000	93½	
	5,000	94	
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s	10,000	106½	
Chi, M. & P Ext 5s	6,000	103⅞	
	9,000	104	
Col, H Val & Tol 6s	1,000	91	
	2,000	91½	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	2,000	86	
Total sales			

C & O Pur M'y F'd	1,000	106¾	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	6,000	s10F	88½
	1,000	s10F	87½
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s	1,000		57½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000		104
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	10,000		107
	1,000		107⅛
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	2,000		99½
	1,000		99¼
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000		91
G Bay, W & St P In	2,000		10
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge	11,000		71
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	10,000		90
L Erie & W 2d 5s	1,000		104
L S & M So 1st Coup	1,000		119¼
	9,000		119
	5,000		119¼
Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s	3,000	s20F	119¼
L, N A & Chi Cons	9,000		96
	4,000		97½
	2,000		98
	2,000		97⅝
	2,000		97¼
L, N A & Chi G M	2,000		68
	3,000		68½
Met Elevated 2d	10,000		107½
Mil & N 1st, 1910 Main Line	5,000		120
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & L Sup Div	2,000		108
	1,000		107½
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000		91
	10,000		91½
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Ext	2,000s	20F	116
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	2,000		83
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	3,000		46⅜
	1,000	c	46⅞
	2,000		46⅞
	3,000		46⅜
	2,000		46½
	4,000		46⅜

Mo, Kan & East 1st	15,000		88½
	8,000		88¼
	12,000		83½
	5,000		83⅜
	5,000		84
	5,000		83½
Mobile & Ohio, New	5,000		118½
	1,000		119
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	1,000		101⅞
N Y & N E 1st 7s	1,000		117½
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	3,000		87⅜
	3,000		87¼
North Missouri 1st	5,000		105⅜
Nor Pac Cons 5s	6,000		28
	10,000		28⅜
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	14,000		35
Nor Pac Term 1st	5,000		97
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	11,000		90½
	4,000		90¾
Ohio Southern 1st	3,000		97
	2,000		96¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	10,000		52½
Oregon R & Nav 1st	6,000		109½
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000		87½
Trust Co Certs	4,000		87
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	6,000		87½
	4,000		110¾
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	10,000		90½
	3,000		90⅝
	2,000		90¾
Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc	12,000		15½
Phil & Read Gen 4s	7,000		76½
	18,000		76¼
	11,000		76⅜
	2,000		76¼
	10,000		76
	3,000	b3	76¼
Pitts & Western 1st	2,000		79½
	6,000		80¾
	2,000		80⅝
Rio Grande West 1st	19,000		70⅜
	8,000		70½
St L & Iron Mt 2d	1,000		105⅛
St Louis S W 1st	10,000		60

St L & San Fr Con 4s	9,000	s20F	44½
	8,000	s20F	44¾
St L & S Fr G M 6s	5,000	s20F	100
	5,000	s20F	100¼
St Louis S W 2d Inc	1,000		15½
St L, Van & T H 1st	1,000		108½
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	1,000		120
Con 6s Redu to 4½s	10,000		102
Montana Central 6s	4,000	s20F	113
Montana Ext 4s	5,000		88
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	12,000		91
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000		87
	1,000		86¾
	5,000		86⅞
	12,000		87
	1,000		86⅞
	1,000		87
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s	1,000		81
Birmingham Div 1st	1,000		81
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000		89¾
	6,000		89½
	5,000		89¼
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	2,000		25⅞
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	5,000		110
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts	20,000		60
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	1,000		103¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896	1,000		106¼
Union Pac 6s, 1899	3,000		108⅞
U S Cordage Co 1st	1,000		68⅞
	4,000		68½
	1,000		69
	1,000		68¾
	5,000		68½
	1,000		68¾
	1,000		68¼
	7,000		67
	2,000	s30F	66½
	8,000	s30F	66
	7,000		67¼
	3,000		67½
	8,000	s30F	67½
West Shore Gtd 4s	5,000	c	106¼
	1,000		106¼
	2,000		106
Registered	1,000		105
	3,000		105¼
Total sales			$1,022,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	37	38¼
American Coal	87	..
American Coal Oil	27½	28
American Coal Oil pf	72	78
American Tobacco pf	108	110
Atchison & Topeka	1	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	68½	68½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
B. & Southern Ill. pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2¾	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canada Southern	51	51½
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central and South. Am. Tel	105	110
Chicago & Alton	145	150
Chicago & Alton pf	165	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	93
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron	8	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	73	90
Colorado & Hocking Coal	5¾	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	12
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	..
*D., S. S. & A.	8¼	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11
Erie Tel. & Tel	52½	53
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	35
Georgia Pacific	101	108
G. B. & W. t. r.	3½	4
Homestake	17	..
Illinois Central	89½	91
Iowa Central pf	25	28½
Kan. & Michigan	..	10
K. & T. D. M. pf	13	16
Laclede Gas	21¼	22½
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72
Long Island	84½	86½
L. N. A. & C.	7	8
L. N. A. & C. pf	21	24
L., St. L. & T.	1⅝	..
Mah. Coal Railway	101	..
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican Central	6⅞	..
Mexican National ctfs	..	2
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	27	29
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	44	45½
Minn. Iron	..	50
Mobile & Ohio	18	19
National Starch	8¼	9¼
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
New-York, C. & St. L.	13½	14¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	60
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	..	20½
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	27	31
Norfolk Southern	64	..
Norfolk & Western pf	21⅝	22½
Northern Pacific pf	17½	18
North Western Telephone	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16¾	18
Ontario Mining	8¾	9
Oregon Improvement	12¾	14
Oregon R. & N.	20	22
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	280	320
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	15	17
P., C., C. & St. L.	44	48
Proctor & Gamble	150	..
Proctor & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1¼	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
R., W. & O.	115½	117
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. L. Southwestern	4¾	5½
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	22	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	110
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	15¼
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C.	46	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	74	80
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	4¼	4½
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4¼	5
United States Express	43	47
*United States Leather	8½	9½
*United States Leather pf	59	60¼
United States Rubber pf	94½	96
Wabash	6¼	6½
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40½	43½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	88¼	88⅝	87	88	35,260
Chi. Gas	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	72¼	10,060
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	61¼	60¼	61	740
Chi. B. & Q.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¾	5,730
C., M. & St. P.	59½	59½	59	59¼	10,240
Chi. & N. W.	97⅞	98⅝	97¼	97¼	3,660
C. of N. J.	93¾	94½	93¾	94	860
Dist. & C. F.	9	9¼	9	9¼	180
Gen. Elec.	35	35	34½	34¾	850
Lake Shore	134	134	134	134	200
Long I. Trac.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾	100
Total sales					73,110

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	85½	85½	85⅛	85⅛	$6,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	19½	19½	19½	19½	1,000
Can. So. 2d	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Hock. V. 5d	91	91	91	91	2,000
Met. El. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Yellow Jack.	.56	.59	.59	.59	100
Total sales					300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53½	96,000
May option	58¼	59	58⅜	58¼	804,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	49
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	23
Beckton Construction pf	56	..
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.)	..	..
N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway and Seventh Avenue	158	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	168½	170
Brooklyn Elevated	7½	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	63	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	115	..
Brooklyn Traction	15	16
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	70
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67
Celluloid Company stock	66½	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	106½	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	167½	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1050
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	65
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50½	53½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67½	72½
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	143	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 6s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	176	..
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	95½	99½
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	700	730
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	313	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	111¾	..
Georgia Pacific 2d	45½	49
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	97¼	98¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104½	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	5½	10
Herring-Hall-Marv

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Dull, with Prices Generally About Steady.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower — Provisions Lower.

Outside of the active trading in cotton there was very little business reported, and values were tending downward during the early portion of the day, but later in the day there was a better feeling in breadstuffs, based on a report of large purchases of flour at the Northwest for direct shipment abroad. The activity in cotton was due chiefly to the free buying by outsiders and the better market abroad. Provisions followed grain in its decline, with heavy receipts of hogs.

WHEAT—Contracts were rather quiet and without special feature, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching. The early business was at a decline of ½@⅝c, on easier cables, weaker West, increased receipts in the Northwest, and light clearances, but the market rallied ½c, with the better late reports from the West, and closed firm at partly ½c decline. Spot was weaker early in the day, and shippers bought rather freely, but the close was firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 148,000 bushels, including for export 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c under December, in store, and 8,000 bushels do at 1⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels ungraded red at 57¼c, delivered, and 60,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance; Buffalo at 1⅛c over May, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 1½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 58½c in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 67½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅞c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 15,985 bushels....Receipts, 111,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 143,145 bushels; in the interior, 696,570 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and lost ¼@½c with the West, and on local realizing, advanced ¼@½c on local covering and firmer West, and closed firm, with November ½c lower and others unchanged, with trading slow. Spot was dull and easier, but closed steady. Sales, 10,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 59c, special elevator; 6,000 bushels No. 3 at 52½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels do at 53⅜c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 56½c, elevator....Receipts, 20,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 85,932 bushels; in the interior, 294,536 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,029 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 53,932 bushels.

OATS—Contracts declined ¼c, with corn and the West, but reacted on local covering and closed steady and unchanged, with a moderate local trade. Spot were in fair trade demand at steady prices....Sales, 107,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 75,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34½c; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 109,100 bushels; exports, 5,746 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	@	57⅝
December	1,040,000	57⅜ @57⅞	57⅞
January	90,000	58⅜ @58⅝	58⅞
February	.....	@	59⅛
March	140,000	60½ @60⅝	60⅞
May	1,920,000	61¾ @62¼	62¼
Total	3,190,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	@	57½
December	60,000	54½ @	56⅛
January	120,000	52 5-16@52⅜	52⅜
May	210,000	52½ @52¾	52¾
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	60,000	33⅜ @33½	33⅝
January	30,000	34½ @34½	34½
February	60,000	35 @35¼	35¼
May	110,000	35⅞ @36⅛	36⅛
Total	260,000		

No. 2 white, December ..... 10,000 37½ @37¾ 37¾

FLOUR—The inquiry was light, and prices easy, without radical change, although the close was a trifle steadier with wheat. Sales, 13,650 bbls, including 7,000 bbls city mill clear at $3.35; 750 bbls fine at $2.10@$2.15; 3,275 bbls city mill patents on private terms; 750 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.65@$2.80; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.25@$2.30; 500 bbls Spring, clear, at $2.75, and 600 bbls Spring straights at $3....Arrivals, 11,085 bbls and 19,040 sacks; exports, 7,327 bbls and 4,520 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,673 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	.@ ..
Fine	.@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	.@ ..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.45
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	.@ ..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.10@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	.@ ..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	.@ ..	.@ 3.35
City No. 2	.@ ..	.@ 2.45
City supers	.@ ..	.@ 2.20
City fine	.@ ..	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	.@ ..
Fine	Nom'l.	.@ ..
Supers	Nom'l.	.@ ..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	.@ ..	.@ ..
Patents	3.30@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	.@ ..	.@ ..
Kansas straights	.@ ..	.@ ..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	.@ ..	.@ ..
City supers	.@ ..	.@ ..
City fine	.@ ..	.@ ..

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and easy. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $1.90@$1.90 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote; Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.25; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.25.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull at 63@64c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Neglected. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western, sample lots, held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Clover has been up to 9¼@10c for immediate and future deliveries, or at 10c for contract grade, but yesterday eased off ¼c, to 9¼@9⅜c. The decline was due to the effort to realize, as there was a profit on old purchases by the concessions. The sales are under Western markets. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is no doubt that for the day more anxiety is felt over prices. The export demand is keeping out longer than those parties who had begun accumulating supplies expected, and there is a slack look to demand from lard refiners and other consumers. It is apparent that at prices beyond the basis of 30c for prime yellow there is little hope of competing with English sources of supplies, which attract trade, especially from the Mediterranean and French markets, although of course taking and being satisfied with grades that are not prime and to be had at the usual difference in price with that quality. By that much those markets fail to come here for assortments, and if the diversion of trade holds along for a long period it means an important reduction of the export business here. There were offers to sell prime yellow here at 31c, without attracting demand, and the moderate quantities of prime crude to be had for prompt and near delivery were on offer in part at 26c. For December delivery there were offers to sell at a price to conform more to current ideas of exporters for prompt delivery. It is possible that if there was material outside demand for the oil, or especially from the lard refiners, that some business would spring up in a general way, on the feeling that buyers usually have to take hold on a strong market but become indifferent with a display of weakness. The receipts here are small, not more than 1,000 bbls for the day, and only about 7,500 bbls for the week, while most of these have been placed to arrive; it is the small supply here, possibly, that prevents a decline of more consequence. The mills are ready sellers at 21c for crude in bulk, but find slack demands, while in most instances they declined that price only recently. Sales are: 150 bbls prime crude at 26c, off grade yelow at 29@29½c, better grade at 32½c, white at 33@34c. Lard oil is in moderate jobbing demand; quoted at 56c for city. Linseed is steady, with 56c quoted for American. Other oils are unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets changed more with grain, which was early easy and toward the close firm. Therefore there was a decline on lard and pork of a trifle, while the close was steadier. Trading here was small and did not extend to satisfying other than a few wants of the lard refiners. The English shippers worked hence a little lard through direct from the West, to place it upon their markets at more favorable prices than possible to obtain here, through freight rates considered. The receipts of hogs were again large, but about to the amounts expected, and had no material effect upon prices. A little better export demand was noted for pork, but meats were generally slow, with more of a desire to sell by the cutters and at easier prices. Beef fats are working to a stronger basis of prices on narrow supplies and increasing demands.

LARD—Western steam opened easier, and cash was down to $7.25, at which 250 tcs were sold to a lard refiner, closing with $7.25 bid and $7.30 asked. The reaction to strength toward the close was in part owing to the firmer tone of the grain markets on the latest dealings, but as well from rather steadier markets for hogs, after a slight decline, and the fact that the packers take up the supplies quite promptly at the figures. There were 500 tcs bought to be shipped through from Chicago to England. City steam is easier, but closed steady at $6.75 bid; sales of 150 tcs at $6.75. Options—No sales; November closed at $7.25, nominal; December, $7.25, nominal; January, $7.35 asked. Refined moves out slowly for the Continent, with the quoted price $7.05; South America quoted at $8.15. Compound lard is dealt in only moderately, with 5¼@5¼c quoted.

PORK—Chicago varied a little, and to easier prices. There trading was more active for export, with 400 bbls mess taken up. Mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—There is only a moderate jobbing business. Prices generally are unchanged. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading is slack with prices easy. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—City meats are easy and dull, and for Western meats buyers insist upon lower prices, through the large supplies of hogs. City pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c; do shoulders at 5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¾c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7¼@8c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are easier and freely offered. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day at 21,000 head, and for yesterday at 37,000 head, where prices were weak at $3.80@$4.85, with 19,000 head left over. St. Louis was steady at $4@$4.35. Omaha had receipts of 8,000 head, with the market steady to easy at $4@$4.65. Kansas City expected 11,000 head; its prices were $4.20@$4.60. Indianapolis strong at $4@$4.75. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 57⅛c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a good strong market with light offerings, and the make for the week chiefly sold ahead, wholly on wants of the home trade. City is at 4 11-16c, and choice is not on offer under 4¾c, at which price it stands substantially. Sales are 100 hhds city at 4 11-16c, and 20 hhds choice do at 4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is in light supply and firm, at 9⅝@9½c. Oleostearine continues scarce, and cannot be reached under 7¼c, while 7¼c is firmly bid.

COTTON.

Contracts were very active and unsettled, with the opening at 5@8 points advance, following Liverpool, gaining 7@8 points on free outside buying orders, and closing steady at 11@13 points advance, with a scarcity of sellers late in the day. Spot was dull at 1-16c advance. Sales 134 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5⅞c
Middling Gulf	6⅛c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.57@5.59	..	..	..
December	5.60@5.61	5.62	5.53	8,900
January	5.68@	5.71	5.59	40,500
February	5.73@5.74	5.76	5.68	9,200
March	5.79@5.80	5.83	5.72	102,300
April	5.84@5.85	5.88	5.77	12,500
May	5.91@5.92	5.94	5.83	5,250
June	5.96@5.97	5.99	5.90	11,200
July	6.01@6.03	6.04	5.97	1,800
August	6.06@6.08	6.10	6.02	3,500
September	.@ ..	6.12	6.12	200
October	.@ ..	..	..	..
Total				242,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

	T	W	Th	F	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Gal	8943	13260	9740	11616	73124	53902
N. Orl's	33330	16066	12698	18531	119078	88317
Mobile	1385	2100	1302	987	8629	9143
Savan.	5964	5640	5694	4726	33882	43462
Chars.	3741	3799	3617	3205	22989	12529
Wilm.	1983	2372	1549	3450	12259	12696
Norf	7254	3268	3896	6754	30083	30482
Balt	..	..	..	2925	2925	2368
N. Y.	2561	632	275	1699	6880	6409
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	5990
Phila	337	131	108	598	4921	1861
W. P't.	4135	1571	2369	3382	16689	14306
N. New's.	..	..	..	..	2562	4261
Bru'w'k	..	..	..	..	5697	..
P. R'yal	..	..	..	..	7325	..
V'sco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	69653	48869	41308	52903	347084	..
This day last w'k.	61060	55073	54145	57988	..	..
This day last y'r.	55343	39107	39478	39586	..	284706

COTTON MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.
This Week.

a Corrected. b Actual.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	5,113	5,325	3,349
Dallas	3,936	4,184	2,847
Shreveport	7,989	6,587	18,457
Little Rock	7,231	8,498	a5,212
Helena	5,476	4,409	a15,587
Vicksburg	4,319	3,618	10,585
Columbus, Miss.	2,918	2,240	3,052
Natchez	3,274	3,203	7,687
Memphis	33,448	32,585	102,299
Nashville	3,251	2,988	3,077
Selma	3,008	2,854	3,054
Montgomery	4,790	4,754	a14,913
Eufaula	488	247	2,862
Columbus, Ga.	2,288	1,664	8,102
Macon	2,618	3,346	5,872
Albany	1,286	760	5,780
Atlanta	12,364	10,945	a31,924
Rome	6,735	7,000	a3,061
Augusta	9,395	8,582	b22,697
Columbia	891	891	..
Newberry	1,000	1,000	..
Charlotte	1,318	1,418	300
Raleigh	2,710	2,494	1,875
St. Louis	10,144	54,170	35,982
Houston	63,796	61,502	66,991
Meridian	2,133	5,313	2,053
Cincinnati	19,812	19,938	12,002
Yazoo City	4,762	3,156	8,339
Total	226,502	263,621	397,968

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

a Corrected. b Actual.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,040	2,524	a7,674
Dallas	2,383	2,042	2,571
Shreveport	3,734	2,966	18,129
Little Rock	4,001	3,995	a11,421
Helena	2,624	2,878	5,904
Vicksburg	3,192	3,250	11,445
Columbus, Miss.	2,089	1,735	4,110

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.70@12.75	16.15@16.20
February	12.35@12.45	15.90@15.95
March	12.15@12.20	15.75@15.85
April	11.80@11.90	15.55@15.65
May	11.70@11.75	15.40@15.45
June	11.55@11.65	15.20@15.30
July	11.50@11.60	15.10@15.20
August	11.45@11.55	.. @ ..
September	11.35@11.40	.. @ ..
October	11.30@11.40	.. @ ..
November	13.75@13.85	16.65@16.75
December	13.20@13.30	16.35@16.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	155,592
Arrivals	..
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	155,592 13,239
Total stock in New-York to-day	142,353
Total stock in Baltimore	18,822
Arrivals	..
Deliveries yesterday	18,822 891—17,931
Total stock in New-Orleans	43,410
Arrivals	..
Deliveries yesterday	43,410 1,668—41,742
Total stock in other ports	..
	59,673
Total stock in United States	202,026
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 21	131,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 21	7,500
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Nov. 21	114,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
	260,500
Total	462,526
Same time 1893	465,594

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15⅝c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals.

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	1.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.50 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	24¼@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22¼	Porto Cabello	18¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bogota	17¾@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¾
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17½@18	Cordova, g'd	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17¼@18¾	San Salvador	17¼@18¾
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Full prices are obtained on the moderate amount selling, with receipts fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	18 @20	N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	B'bados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Reports of a shortage in the crop causes a fairly active demand, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	2¾@ 3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4 @4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1¾@ 2¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Java	3½@ 3¾
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2¾@ 2¾
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾	Patna	3¾@4¼

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, and quoted steady and unchanged, with offerings more reserved. Refined remains quiet, with prices unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @ ....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. Refined sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Coarse powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Extra fine granulated	4	2-16@4⅜	
Con. granulated	4	5-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	5-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	11-16@4¾	
Mold A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	4	1-16@4¼	
Confectioners' A	3	15-16@4¼	
Columbia A	3⅞	@4 1-16	
Windsor A	3⅞	@4 1-16	
Ridgewood	3⅞	@4 1-16	
Phoenix A	3⅞	@4 1-16	
Empire A	3	13-16@4	
No. 6	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 7	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 8	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 9	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 10	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 11	3	5-16@3½	
No. 12	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 13 (net)	3	3-16@	
No. 14 (net)	3	1-16@	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—While receipts of hard bricks have been liberal, the demand has been quite good, and prices are rather firm. Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.12½; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.75; Jerseys, $4.75; pale, $1.75; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20....Cement is firmer. Rosendale cement is worth 80@90c per bbl, and small shipments are sold at 95c; American Portland, $1.80@$2.05; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2.05; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.06@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 85c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....There are hardly any laths on hand, and prices are nominal at $2.20@$2.25 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@22c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

HOPS—The demand is mainly for small lots, with prices ruling steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@7	
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@9	
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@7	
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@5½	
Bavarian, new	22	@26	
Bohemian, new	28	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Business continues light, but prices show no change.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9½@11¼
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
Matamoras	22@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@18	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@18	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Caracas	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	22@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	10@18	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@18	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@55	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@50	5 @5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Export demand is light, but values remain steady on a fair trade inquiry.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Non-Acid— Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	.. @..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	.. @..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	.. @..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	.. @..	15½@16
Middle, seconds	14½@18	.. @..	16½@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	.. @..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	.. @..	15 @16
Rejects			12@12¼

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	@22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	@20
Middle heavy	25@28	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	26@29		

METAL—Tin steady at 14.10c; copper dull at 9.45c; lead steady at 3.15c; spelter steady at 3.35c.

TOBACCO—Trading is confined to small lots at steady prices. Sales: 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 9@10c; 150 cases 1892 Wisconsin Havana, 9@12c; 50 cases 1892 New England Havana, 30@40c; 50 cases 1893 State Havana, 6@8c; 50 cases 1893 Zimmers' Havana, 11@12c; 250 bales Havana, 93c@$1.05; 400 bales Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is no life to this market. Buyers' wants are covered by small lots. There is no especial pressure of supplies, which are of fair volume. It is impossible to get the outside price on mediums for substantial quantities. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for common, $1.70 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The market is without essential change. Fancy creamery is in moderate request, but receipts are light and there is very little carried over, while prices show firmness. Under qualities are held steady.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25 @..		
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @24		
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½		
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21		
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18		
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15		
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22		
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20		
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @21		
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19		

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	23 @..		
Creamery, firsts	22½@24½		
Creamery, seconds	19 @21		
Creamery, thirds	15 @17		
Creamery, June extras	22 @..		
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21		
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20		
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15		
Dairy, firsts	14 @16		
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @15		
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½@15		
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12½@13		
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@14		
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½		
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11½@13		
Factory, seconds	11 @..		
Factory, thirds	10 @10½		

CHEESE.—A firm market throughout, particularly for full cream, with buyers for all desirable stock.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@11¾		
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white fcy	10⅝@..		
State full cream, large, choice	@10¾		
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼@10½		
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @10		
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@11¾		
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @10		
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @..		
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½@ 7½		
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½		
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6½		
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4		

EGGS—Choice fresh in steady demand and unchanged, on moderate offerings; under grades are slow. Call packed have a fair call for choice. Limed steady, but in limited demand.

State of Pennsylvania	24½@25½		
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24 @..		
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23 @23½		
Western, Fall refr

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Doings of Interest at Public and Private Sale.

WEST SIDE LOTS TO BE IMPROVED

Leases and Property of the Thomson-Houston Company Sold to a Reorganization Committee Under Protest.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Leopold Eidlitz, to George W. Ruddell, four lots on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, at about $50,000, and to W. W. and T. H. Hall seven lots on the opposite side of the same street, at about $85,000. The lots will be improved by the erection of dwellings.

Mr. John Casey has sold to L. Kahn, at about $37,500, the four-story redstone dwelling 43 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton has sold to G. Nicholas, at $16,600, the property at 367 West Forty-eighth Street, 15 by 100.5.

Messrs. Sonn Brothers have sold to a builder the lots 125 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 150 feet west of Lenox Avenue, at about $45,000.

Mr. William Picken has bought, at $16,000 each, the two three-story brick dwellings 71 and 75 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 17 by 50 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure the lease, to the Thomson-Houston Company, of the electric light works at 421 to 431 East Twenty-fourth Street, and 428 to 434 East Twenty-sixth Street, with machinery, patents, &c. Before the sale, a protest was put in by a representative of two coupon holders, who have obtained from Judge Truax an order to show cause why the judgment of foreclosure and sale should not be opened. The sale was, however, proceeded with, and the property was knocked down at $50,000 to George W. Mastin, on behalf of a reorganization committee.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mr. John H. Inman, to Mr. John V. Dahlgren, his former residence, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, for about $75,000. Mr. Inman had occupied this house as his home for about twenty years, until last Winter, when he moved into his new residence, 874 Fifth Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, by Joseph Hitzel of 349 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three three-story brick tenements; cost, $13,000.

Nos. 126 and 130 Sixth Avenue, by Sol Sayles, six-story brick store; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 221 and 223 West Sixteenth Street, by Wiederman & Rosenbaum of 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two five-story-and-basement brick flats; cost, $40,000.

No. 225 West Sixteenth Street, by same, one five-story-and-basement brick flat; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Cypress Avenue, by Andrew Kilshea, five two-story frame dwellings; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, by Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 35 feet east of Columbus Avenue, by Frederick Aldhous, five four-story-and-basement brick dwellings; cost, $125,000.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by Thomas McManus of 124 East Seventy-second Street, five four-story-and-basement brick flats; cost, $130,000.

Centre Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, by August Trenkemann of 241 Centre Street, seven-story brick factory; cost, $45,000.

Southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, alterations to four-story brick lodging house, by Julia and W. Davies; cost, $500.

No. 118 Avenue D, alterations to four-story brick dwelling, by E. S. Haelley; cost, $1,500.

No. 185 Franklin Street, alterations to six-story store, by J. W. Dimick; cost, $500.

Nos. 20 to 24 Second Avenue, alterations to four-story and attic brick building, by Edwin Einstein; cost, $250.

No. 56 Avenue D, alterations to three-story brick tenement, by estate of F. Schlieh; cost, $1,000.

No. 29 Rivington Street, alterations to three-story brick dwelling, by Frances L. Glover; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold for Charles Rickerson, to Charles Hodges, fifty lots on Sixteenth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, Brooklyn, at an average of $350 per lot.

Mr. V. F. Pelletreau has sold to Charles Noble the plot 100 feet square, with four-story buildings, at the northeast corner of Reid and Putnam Avenues.

Mr. James Ross has sold for John F. Ryan, to Franklin S. Tomlin, at $6,250, the two-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling 389 Lewis Avenue, 20 by 90.

Mr. George W. Chauncey has sold, at $2,400, four lots at the southwest corner of Avenue B and East Thirteenth Street.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Buffalo Avenue, northeast corner of East New-York Avenue, three one-story frame stores, 60 by 45, $2,000; Henry Homas, owner.

Bay Thirteenth Street, south side, 29 feet west of Bath Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, for two families each, 29 by 27 and 31, $2,250 each; John Henni, owner.

Bay Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Bath Avenue, two-story frame store and dwelling, 45 by 20, $2,300; same owner.

Bedford Avenue, northeast corner of Newkirk Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 34, $3,300; William Ritchie, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 23.

102D ST, n e corner of Manhattan Av, 95x100.11; Mary M. Van Orden to Howard E. Van Orden..... $1

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 52x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Leopold Kramer..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; same to David H. Levy..... 1

123D ST, 247 West; Cauldwell Fraser and wife to Jane E. Jackson..... 16,000

84TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Louis Stern and wife to Timothy McAuliffe and another..... 1

63D ST, 96 East; James M. Stewart and wife to James Brannan..... 47,000

126TH ST, 145 East; Harriet E. Doran to George Ringler & Co..... 1,400

144TH ST, n w corner of Boulevard, 100x49.11; Franklin Bien, referee, to Denes Wilder..... 16,500

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 409 ft n of Renwick property, 23d Ward; George A. Reeber and wife to William C. Reeber..... 1

JEROME AV, e s, 381 ft s of Cameron Place, irregular; William R. Lowe and wife to Frederick L. Beck. 1

SAMUEL ST, n e s, adjoining land of John Butler, 39x irregular; Margaret T. Haskett to James Augus..... 1,100

SAME PROPERTY, adjoining; Arthur L. Clark, referee, to Margaret Haskett..... 2,105

CLIFFORD ST, n s, 275 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100; Charles F. Britton and wife to New-York Building Loan Banking Company.. 1

PARK AVENUE TERRACE, n e corner of Kirkside Av, 100.4x irregular; Julius P. Toussaint and wife to Albert Wiggers..... 2,270

18TH ST, n e s, 180 ft n w of 4th Av, 20x90; Smith Ely to Jefferson M. Levy..... 46,000

41ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av; Henry W. Putnam to V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company.. 33,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 486 one-half part; Albert E. Wesslan and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 484, one-half part; Alphonse Hogenauer and wife to Albert E. Wesslan.. 1

88TH ST, 47 to 57 West; James D. Putnam and wife to William Butler..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.8; Edmund L. Baylies and another to Lehuyler Hamilton..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 15x100.5; Henry L. Clinton and wife to George Nicholas..... 26,500

50TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Lewis Heyman and another, executors of S. L. Isaacs, to Jean A. Broadway..... 27,800

77TH ST, 101 and 103 West; Timothy McAuliffe and others to Louis Stern..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x51; Murray Hill Bank to Daniel Vossler..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 83d St, 16.2x62.3; Nicholas J. O'Connell and wife to Fannie C. Kelly..... 23,000

4TH AV, s w corner of 96th St, 50.4x100; Esther A. Wheaton to Frances J. Schnugg..... 10

JEFFERSON St, 32, one-half part; Joseph Levy and wife to Louis Mendelson..... 1

ATTORNEY ST, 17; Samuel Horenstein and wife to Herman Hersch-bein..... 7,500

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 97, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, one-fourth part; Peter O. Asten to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

STANTON ST, s s, 23.9 ft e of Sheriff St, strip of land, 1.3x irregular; Benjamin D. Daumont and wife to Marks Kirshbaum..... 1

LEWIS ST, 27; Moses G. Scheinzelt and wife to Rachel Cohn and another..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x113.5; Anna M. Rau to George Rau. 1

BROOME ST, n s, 65.2 ft e of Essex St, 35.3x75.5; George Bell, referee, to George and Emma Kocher..... 28,500

BROOME ST, n s, 65.2 ft e of Essex St; M. Hoes, referee, to same..... 55,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 11th St, 76.6x irregular; William Johnston and wife to James McCreery..... 1

19TH ST, 22 West; Philip L. Livingston and wife to Helen C. Juilliard. 32,000

2D AV, 485; Carrie H. Wells, formerly Hart, and another, to Rebecca Glucksman..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Mary M. Flynn and another to Thomas Powers and wife..... 1

16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; Alfred Gutwillig and wife to Morris Wiederman..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ASTEN, Peter O., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; w s of 3d Av, 40 ft s of 49th St, demand..... $3,000

BRADWAY, Jean A., to Lewis Heyman and another; n s of 50th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 16,680

BRANNAN, James, to Mary V. Stewart; s w corner of Park Av, and 63d St, installments..... 42,000

BRANDT, William H., and wife to Charles S. Kendall; s s of 148th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand. 2,000

BRADY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w s of 131st St, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 1 year..... 3,500

BORGSTEDE, John G., and wife to J. H. Borgstede; n s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 1 year..... 13,000

BECK, John G., and wife to Isaac G. Johnson; n w s of Johnson Av, at the corner of lands of John G. Beck, 3 years..... 1,000

COHEN, Morris, to Samuel Cohen; e s of Madison Av, 84 ft n of 74th St, 3 years..... 425

CERRUTI, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Webster Av, 107.6 ft n of Warren St, 1 year..... 200

CAMPBELL, Thomas A., and wife to George M. Walgrove; e s of Monroe St, 225 ft n of Columbia St, 1 year. 300

DICK, Benjamin S., to James J. Phelan, trustee; n e corner of Brook Av and 164th St, 4 years..... 2,000

PIENENO, Angelo A., to Herman Wronkow; s s of 115th St, 172.10 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 500

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and wife to James A. Roosevelt, as trustee; w s of Amsterdam Av, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 5 years..... 18,000

HALIFLIFGER, Mary, and others to W. H. G. Peters; s s of 38th St, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HAMIN, Howard D., and wife to Louis Stern; s w corner of Lexington Av and 117th St, 2 years..... 5,000

HASKETT, Maragaret, to William H. Boak, guardian; n e s of Samuel St, adjoining land of James Angus, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 800

KOCHER, George, and wife to Philip Kotlowsky and others; n s of Broome St, 42 ft w of Norfolk St, 2 years..... 6,000

SAMB of Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of Broome St, 42 ft w of Norfolk St, 3 years..... 60,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 133d St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 13,200

LOWE, William R., and wife to Elizabeth A. Maltby; e s of Jerome Av, 381.3 ft s of Cameron Place, 3 years..... 9,000

McAULIFFE, Timothy, and others to Louis Stern; 84th St, n s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years, being on 4th av. 25,000

NOLAN, James J., and wife to Edwin Welch; 216 East 59th St, 1 year... 500

RUSCH, Elizabetha, and another to George Hollister and another; Delancey St, adjoining lands of James Roosevelt, 5 years..... 1,300

STICH, Rachel, to J. H. Stich and others, trustees; e s of Lexington Av, 17.2 ft s of 75th St, 2 years... 5,778

STERN, Albert, and wife to Emil Pinkert; s s of 151st St, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,500

SLOMOSKY, Adoplh, and wife to the West End Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Morris Av, 75 ft n of 173d St, installments..... 5,000

SAME to Hardman, Peck & Co.; same property, demand..... 1,859

SIMON, Martin, and wife to H. F. Gundman; s w corner of Creston Av, and Travers St, 3 years..... 5,000

THE RECTOR, &c., of Grace Emanuel Church, the City of New-York to Thomas Thedford; n s of 115th St, 170 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 4,000

V. LOEWERS GAMBRINUS BREWING COMPANY to Henry W. Putnam; s s of 41st St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, bonds..... 75,000

WESSLAN, Albert E., and wife to George W. Thedford; w s of Amsterdam Av; 51.2 ft n of 83d St, 3 years..... 25,000

WIEDERMAN, Morris, and another to Alfred Gutwillig; n s of 16th St, 237 ft w of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 57,500

WILSON, Maud A., and another to to Mary E. Bristow; 127 East 47th St, 1 year..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

82D ST, 503 and 505 East; Thomas Ritch & Son against Leon Sobel, owner; Sugarman & Kleinmann, contractors..... $197

3D AV, 320; Thomas Spellman against Morris Goldstein, owner; Balthazer Diehl, contractor..... 105

CHERRY ST, 196; Harris Goldberg against T. O'Brien, owner; T. O'Brien and Walter Powers, contractors..... 125

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, entire front between 132d and 133d Sts; Patrick Bradley against Daniel J. Sullivan, owner and contractor..... 82

MADISON AV, 135; Page & Co. against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... 125

79TH ST, 121 East; Daniel Neuman against Daisy Lippmann, owner; Jacob Lippmann, contractor..... 2,667

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES S. GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kenelly, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

"All that certain tract or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, in the 18th Ward of the City of New-York, known as No. 27 West 15th St., more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of Fifteenth Street, three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence on said northerly line of West Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet and three inches (100.3); thence easterly and parallel with West Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and three inches (100.3) to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, November 1st, 1894.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 155 & 157 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.

ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 155 & 157 Broadway, New-York City. n2-2aw4wF&S&n27

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.—A public hearing will be held in City Hall, Troy, N. Y., 10 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1894, to consider the matter of the proposed Albany and Bath Bridge in its relation to the navigation of the Hudson River. All interested parties are cordially invited to be present. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col. Engrs.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY, Cuttings, &c.—Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, No. 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., October 27, 1894.—There will be sold at public auction at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, under the direction of Major Charles W. Williams, Quartermaster United States Army, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, November 27, 1894, a lot of condemned clothing, equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, woolen and cotton cuttings, &c. Catalogues will be furnished on application to this office, or at Schuylkill Arsenal. P. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster United States Army, in charge of depot.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Large or Small Amounts.
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City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS, NEARING COMPLETION; very desirable; greatly enlarged, with improved north light; private baths; steam heat; sanitary plumbing; in fact studios perfect; rents from $300 per year upward; inspection invited. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 939 to 945 8th Av., near 56th St.

BOND ST., 35.—New six-story salesroom and factory building, 37.6x100, with steam heat, elevator, power, and low insurance; low rental and immediate possession given. JACOB A. KING, 699 Broadway.

WARREN E. DENNIS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
has cash buyers for good business properties. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage. Builders' loans.

BARGAIN.—New six-story and basement storage and stable building, in the wholesale dry goods district; has all improvements, including power; leased to responsible tenant for $5,500, taxes, and repairs; $40,000 can remain on mortgage; may entertain a trade. JACOB A. KING, 699 Broadway.

TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT PRIVATE dwellings; modern in every respect; decorated; chandeliers; restricted neighborhood; can be had at a bargain. JOHN A. PICKEN, Owner, 236 West 113th St., 7th Av. Drive.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished; four-story high-stoop brownstone house, basement, subcellar; rent, $1,000; (furnished, $1,200;) sale, $17,500; $2,000 down. 106 West 79th St.; apply on premises.

Referees' Notices.

NINETIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York—EGBERT C. SIMONSON, plaintiff, against DU BOIS SMITH, Fannie E. Smith, and Edward L. Keyes, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Ninetieth Street with the westerly line of West End Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets; thence westerly and along said line of the block, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, and thence easterly, along the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 29th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, November 28th, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 24th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALMIRA J. BROWN, plaintiff, against EDWARD C. SHEEHY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifth (5) day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of First Avenue, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street, thence running northerly along the said side of First Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, and for part of the distance through the middle of a party wall seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Edward C. Sheehy by Mary Reilly, James Everard, and John Lennon, as executors and trustees of and under the last will and testament of Edward Reilly, deceased, and by the said Mary Reilly individually, by deeds of conveyance bearing date the 23d day of May, 1889.—Dated New-York, November 10, 1894. CHAS. A. LIMON, Referee.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n14-2aw3wW&S&d5

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—SALOMON MARX and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL EVAN Nathan Karp, William F. Lennon, Etta Grossman, Mathilda Beyer, John H. Burt, Mary Levy, Ester Karp, John H. Bronson, and Mary Bronson, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiffs,) defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 8, 1894.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and P. O. address, 46 Wall Street, New-York City.

To John H. Bronson and Mary Bronson, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiffs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 16th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court House in the City of New-York.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, 46 Wall St., New-York City. n17-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —GEORGE R. LANSING, plaintiff, against GRIFFEN TOMPKINS, and Bertha E. Tompkins, his wife; Frank Harding and Harriet Harding, his wife; George Harding and Mabel H. Harding, his wife; Francis B. Thurber, Albert E. Whyland, Alexis Godillot, Jun'r, Jacob S. Gates, William E. Parshall, Henry B. Kirkland, Edward Harding, Norman Seymour, The People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 16, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, George Harding and Mabel H. Harding: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on November 14, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address, 29 Wall Street, New-York City. n17-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LILY A. G. CODDINGTON, plaintiff, against EMILY K. BOND, George E. Bond, Frank Brown, Charles E. Coddington, Henry Siegman, Madge I. Hennen, Ann I. Ryan, as executrix of the last will and testament of William Ryan, deceased, Albert L. Foss, Charles E. Coddington, and Lily G. Coddington, Administrator and Administratrix of Kathleen E. Brown, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 23, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Boreel Building, New-York.

To the defendant George E. Bond: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 31st, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New-York City.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Nov. 1, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 1, 1894, and then opened, for supplying this depot with the Quartermaster's stores, such as Stationery, Lanterns, Street Lamps, Chairs, Buckets, Horse Blankets, Rope, Zinc, Oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, D. Q. General, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.—Sealed proposals for repairing U. S. Engineer Dredge "Hell Gate" will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 29, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Co., Engrs.

Where
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Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Pernambuco and Victoria, Brazil, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellucia");; at 9:30 (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine");; at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Afghan Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Afghan Prince");; at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Olbers, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Olbers");; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca");; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.");; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla");; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam");; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia");; at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra");; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Sardinian Prince, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Sardinian Prince");; at *3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense");; at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 3 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 A.M. | Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M.
*Majestic, D'c 5, 10:30 A.M | *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Nov. 24, 12½ P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Trupp. Sat., Dec. 1, 4:30 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward. II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Nov. 28, 11 A.M. Berlin, Dec. 5, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Rhyniand, Nov. 28, 6 A.M. West'n'd, Dec. 5, 10:30 A.M.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Nov. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 28
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 30

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8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express for Eastern points.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For important intermediate points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Lim